HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

138132

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO. 78— BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 1 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,660
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,903
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MOEWAX ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MANGOLIA	16,604
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. Intermediate voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

HALF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
16th April	MARDHA ..	8,268
12th May	GOMALA ..	8,441
7th June	DUNARA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ..	8,285

On some of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B. I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
1st April	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th „	TYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MALDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
1st April	CHAKLA ..	Broach via Karachi
4th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
8th „	BARODA ..	Broach via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers at the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Broach.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hankow Maru ..	4104	20 Mar.	3 April.
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 „	6 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 „	11 „
Akita Maru ..	3817	4 April	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 „	20 „
Tamba Maru ..	6845	29 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shirabe Maru ..	20th Mar.	3rd April
Shinyo Maru ..	28th „	10th „
Shunko Maru ..	10th April.	20th „
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd „	3rd May

For particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DEBAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1929	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 £ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341 £ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Siholga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djoeja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., LL. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,080.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Aiyer Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891.)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, REWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—A. B. COM. as an Office Assistant. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply stating age, experience and minimum salary required to CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad.
A 28376

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to: IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R152

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patialhata Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A BIG FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Tithal can accommodate two families. Apply to Messrs. S. MANCHERSHAW & CO. Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank.
C R160

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all pernyllical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankave, Cholapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for inflammatory, general and nervous diseases having dysentic genito-generative organs, Chronic gonorrhœa, bladder complaints, stricture, any Unclassified Chronics. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-4 per box of 30 Pills. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankave, Cholapuram, MALABAR.
N 28310

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus C. 47. EDUCATION, P.O. Jumnar, POONA
M R2879

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION.

BE HERO and SATISFY your lovely wife thrillingly by all-round Weakness no power strigh methods on rupees two strictly in advance. A. S. PAUL, ST. & Expert B. C. Shanghai Bombay, 13.
F R75

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beaden Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Consumption, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandlogan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO-MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st March, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short-advertisement columns.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE

EASTER 1927.

RETURN TICKETS at a reduced fare will be issued for All classes of passengers during Easter. For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. PALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 1st April 1927.
28372

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the BANDRA MUNICIPAL HALL on SUNDAY, 3rd April, 1927 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) to protest against the proposed establishment of a Tuberculosis Institution at Land's End, BANDRA near the Bandstand. Dr. De'monte will preside.

B. S. LALKAKA,
Secretary,
Executive Committee.

Bandra, 28th March, 1927.
157

NOTICE

RATEPAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal rates and taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills receipted and stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts for rates and taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be recognised.

The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself, stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

N. D. MEHTA,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th March, 1927.
28371

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, 9th April, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st March, 1927, to 14th April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1927.
28368

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH CHATURBHUJ alias CHATRABHUJ JIVANDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Popatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

(1) Bai MANIBAI, widow of Shah Chaturbhuj alias Chatrabhuj Jivandas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Popatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) HARGOVANDAS JIVANDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Diamond Building, Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) KANJI GOKALDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay and (4) SHAH NANJI MAVJI, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Popatwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and trustees of the Last Will and Testament of Shah Chaturbhuj alias Chatrabhuj Jivandas, the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 23rd day of March, 1927.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
28377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

E965	No. 995
25|3|27.	30|3|27.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bhica Dullabh Mochi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Harness Maker, residing at Kotha in the Sachin State at the time of his death. ..... Deceased.

HARI BHICA DULLABH MOCHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Harness Maker residing at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner...

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 23rd day of March, 1927.

Messrs. KHARAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28378

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 80 of 1927.

The PERFECT POTTERY CO. LTD., having its registered office at Jubbulpore ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI and (2) MULLA ABDUL TYAB SHAIKH ABDULHOOSEIN CAMRUDIN ... Defendants.

To,

MULLA ABDUL TYAB SHAIKH ABDULHOOSEIN CAMRUDIN
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit to recover from the defendants abovenamed the sum of Rs. 2,161-2-6 with interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of April 1927, at 11 o'Clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28378

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BELVADORE HILL ROAD, MAZAGAON, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st July 1921 and the Deed of Further Charge dated 26th September 1921 and made between Bai Rasoolbibi alias Gori widow of Haji Ahmed Gulammahomed Nikhoda Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor, Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the property hereunder mentioned on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the West side of Belvadore Hill Road, Mazagaon outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (314) three hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3604, Cadastral Survey No. 101 of Mazagaon Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7024 Street No. 5 and New Street Nos. 34, 36-38 and bounded on or towards the East by the Belvadore Hill Road aforesaid, on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of Nensey Kheraj and which said premises are now in possession of the tenants of the Mortgagee who is at present in possession.

Note:—The property fetches over Rs. 550 as rent per month. Monthly rent payable to Lessors is Rs. 19-8-0 only. The period of the lease will expire in 1979 A.D. but the lease contains a Covenant that the Lessors will on the expiry of the said period grant a fresh Lease for a further period of 99 years on the same terms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES PRESENT
CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"MADEMOISELLE MODISTE"
7 Reels
SHE'S A SENSATION!
You have never seen Corinne so wonderful before. Oh! What a Frenchy Miss! She's a sensation and more. Girls to feast your eyes on—gowns to dress them up—and all through that Frenchy spice that makes it one peach of a show!
"PICK and SHOVEL"
Starring
STAN LAUREL
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:- 6-45, 8-45 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House.

LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
SANGIT RATAN
Prof. ABDUL KARIM KHAN
The well-known Indian Musician of India will give two Scientific MUSIC CONCERTS on Karnatic and Hindustani Music on
SATURDAY, 2nd April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 3rd April at 5 p.m.
AT GAIETY THEATRE
BORI BUNDER.
Prices: Sofas as Rs. 2-/-, Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 4. Special Box 3 Seats Rs. 25.
All Prices Exclusive of Tax.
BOOKING AT GAIETY THEATRE.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
"PIRATES OF THE AIR"
Full of Thrills, Surprises and Sensations.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"IF WINTER COMES"
Featuring PERCY MARMONT
Greatest Photoplay Epic ever attempted.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
RICHARD BELL
PRESENTS
THE JOY BELLS
A Super-Cabaret Company of 6 Talented Artists.
Booking at Theatre after 7 p.m.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Rates and particulars please write to Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madras

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...YORK COTTON.

New York March, 30.

.. ..	..14.06—.16
.. ..	..14.28—.16
.. ..	..14.50—.16
.. ..	..14.70—.15
.. ..	..14.74—.13
.. ..	..14.35—.20

...RLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 30.

.. ..	..14.12—.18
.. ..	..14.23—.18
.. ..	..14.12—.19

...NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 30

10-55 a.m.

Liverpool at closing time).

.. ..	..14.19
.. ..	..14.42
.. ..	..14.63

. NOON CALL.

.. ..	..14.20
.. ..	..14.41
.. ..	..14.62

...ANS. 9. 55 A.M.

.. ..	..14.27
.. ..	..14.44

...ND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 30.

...at a. U.S.

.. ..	22,000 Bales

to Great

.. ..	8,000 ,,

to the Con-

.. ..	28,000 Bales

...ERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March, 30.

.. ..	.. 7.52+.01
.. ..	.. 7.50+.01
.. ..	.. 7.60+.01
.. ..	.. 7.65+.01
.. ..	.. 7.74+.01
.. ..	.. 7.77+.01
.. ..	.. 7.80+.01
.. ..	.. 7.84+.01
.. ..	.. 7.86+.01
.. ..	.. 7.89+.01
.. ..	.. 7.92+.02
.. ..	.. 7.94+.02
.. ..	.. 7.98+.02
.. ..	.. 7.88+.08

...SALES.

Liverpool Mar. 30.

...pool	6,000 Bales
...ulation ..	1,000 ,,
Indian Cotton	10 ,,

...NDIAN COTTON.

...Liverpool, Mar. 30.

	..6.00+.15
...y Good ..	..6.20+.15
...ine	..6.40+.15
...ood	..6.10+.15
...ully Good ..	..6.30+.15
...Fine	..6.50+.15
...Good	..6.50+.15
...Fully Good ..	..6.75+.15
...Fine	..7.00+.15
...Good	..6.50+.15
...ully Good ..	..6.80+.15
...ine	..7.10+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 30.

... .	..12.95—.03
... .	..12.99—.03
... .	..13.02—.03
... .	..13.08—.03
... .	..13.17—.03
... .	..13.19—.04
...per	..13.28—.04
... .	..13.30—.04
...per	..13.45—.02
...per	..13.50—.03
...y	..13.46—.04
... .	..13.46—.04
... .	..13.46—.06
...ridis, F.G.F., SPOT	..13.35—.65

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 30.

...nseed, Bombay:—
...h|April shipment offered £8|12|6.
...orseed, Bombay:—
...h|April shipment offered £18|17 6.
...seed, Toria, ton:—
...ch|April shipment quoted £19|10|0.
...eseed Toria ton:—
...l|May shipment quoted £19|15|0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 30.

...letta Russo, per 63 lb:—
...ch|April shipment sellers 50.
...rio Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
...h April shipment sellers 50|9.
...t Australian:—
...k shipment buyers 52|6.
...at, Choice White Karachi:—
...il|May shipment quoted 52.
...|June shipment offered 51|3.

LINSEED.

London, March 30.

...eed Calcutta, ton:—
...h|April shipment sellers £17|7|6.
...May shipment sellers £17|2|6.
...ed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
...|May shipment Hull paid £14|15|0.
...|Oct. shipment Hull paid £15|6|3.
...seed, Bombay ton:—
...h|April shipment offered £18|10|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 30.

...eed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
...delivery sellers 30|4 1|2.
...Aug. delivery sellers 30|6.

MONEY M...

EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, Mar...

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D/st D P Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 105.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Very Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 30.

Charter Bank of India A. & C.	£ 19-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£108-1|2
P. and . Banking Corporation ..	£ 9-7|8
National Bank	£ 48-1|4
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 86
Conversion Loan	£ 75
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent	£102
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	£ 57-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 68-1|4
Consols	£ 54-1|2
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-7 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 91-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7 8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	26.80
T.T. Milan on London	105.87
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.03

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4 Per Cent
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1|4
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11|32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-11|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 30.

Silver:—Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot	26-1|16
Forward	25-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 30.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4|4|11 1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 30.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 60-1|2
Copper Brazierh	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-1|2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£ 15-3|8
Tin, English Ingots	£307
Quicksilver, per bott.e (75 lbs.)	£ 20-5|8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot: Buyers	1|8-1|8
Sellers	1|8-1|4
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:— Buyers	1|7-7|8
Sellers	1 8-1|8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt. 17|6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|1 1|2.
Oct Dec. pre cwt. 17|4 1|2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25 c nad f Bombay:—
July Sept. per cwt. 17|3 1|4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 30.

Demand Bills	485.25

COFFEE.

New York, March 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No7 quality) Spot: 10-3|8.

BOMB...

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Re... to 13 Lower. Spot ...clined 20.

LOCAL:—Quiet market. Small business.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Private Cables:—Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May Highest 14.26. (10-03 a.m.) Lowest 14.06 (at the close.).

Market declined on longs taking profits and some short selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th inst. as under:—

"Natural reaction. On further weakness would buy."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable Dated 30th inst. (... p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Some long liquidation to secure profits, but undertone is good. More active market, prices irregular. Increased speculative purchases."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American markets keep steady with small fluctuations; any advance being met with Southern selling whilst trade buying is in evidence on any dips. We do not look for any material change for the immediate future.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th inst. (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Steady undertone, market more responsive bullish than bearish. Think prices high enough at moment but would buy on all easy markets."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices registered an improvment of 4 points. At the advance there was profit-taking by the Bulls in conjunction with hedge selling and professional short selling till close. The market closed the lowest of the day futures 16 to 13 points lower. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 points to 14.35 c. for Mid. spot.

The Liverpool cotton maket opened firm at a rise of 4 to 5 points. There was absence of buying orders and prices ruled easy on long liquidation. The close was quiet at an advance of 1 to 2 points. Middling spot prices improved 8 points to 7.88d. per lb.

Spinners demand which reappeared on ...

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

Responding to a fall of 16 to ... points in New York futures, the local Cotton market to-day opened at Rs. 291/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery. At this level both buyers and sellers being evenly divided prices fluctuated within a usual range of closer prices.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	291/8	292	291/4	291/8
Jan/Apl	296	297	296	297
Oomra May	255	286	285	286
Bengal May	267	267	266/8	267

Bombay, Mar. 31

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower. Our market fluctuated within half a rupee. There was some selling of July Broach by Commission houses. The close was quiet but steady.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	292/4	292/4	291/12	291/12
Jan/Apl	297	297	286/12	286/12
Oomra May	287	287	286/12	286/12
Bengal May	267	267/4	267	267

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Monday the 4th proximo, on account of "Ramzan Id."

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 31

Bengal	May		.....	268
Broach	Apl/May		.....	292
Broach	Jan/Apl		.....	297
Oomra	May		.....	285
Bengal	287	280	273	-
S./P.	283	276	269	281
Rajputana	287	280	273	-
Broach	311	306	301	-
Panjab American	322	315	308	300
Rajpipla	361	356	351	-
Oomra No. 3	291	286	281	-
C. P. No. 1	306	301	296	-
C. P. No. 2	299	294	289	-
Khandesh	287	282	277	-
Muthia	285	280	275	-

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 31

300	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	295
200	E. D. Sassoon	Paley	310
100	E. D. Sassoon	Sangli	295
100	Finlay Mill	Ujjain	305
300	Finlay Mill	Amreli 286 1/2	
100	Moon Mill	Broach	309
500	Tovomankwa	Muthia	286
100	Tovomankwa	Ramnura	287
100	Colaba Land	Sailu	291
100	Currimbhai	Amraoti 292 1/2	
100	Currimbhai	Upland	331
100	Currimbhai	Bengal	277

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 31.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G.	285
,,	Fine	,,	275
,,	F.G.	,,	270
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	275
,,	F.G.	,,	268
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305
Nagpur		,,	305
Yeotmal		,,	295/98
Arvi		,,	295/98
Amraoti		,,	290/92
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	287/90
Mulkapur	,,	,,	285/27
Khandesh	,,	,,	283/85
Muthia	Fine	,,	280/82
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		300/10
Purna	Average	,,	280/90
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	280/90
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	295/300
Burwah Sanavad			285/95
Broach	Fine M.G.		310/307
Western Good		320	May/June+18
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	330	
Compta	F. G. M. G.	335	April+40 May +36
Dhollera			Ap/May+10
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+15

PRODUCE RECEI...

...ered w... 19th ...

Be... 31

Receipts of various ... Bombay on the 30th inst.:—

Wheat ...
Linseed ...
Rape ...
Ginge...
Pepp...
Grou...
Coate...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 31.

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year 26-3-27.	
Khandesh ..	157	3,05,255	2,83,320
Central India ..	904	2,56,787	3,27,515
Barsi and Nagar	778	1,80,657	1,83,007
Hyderabad-Gaorani		62,901	66,559
Berar	1875	5,21,198	4,25,764
Central Provinces	493	2,12,369	2,19,566
Total Oomras..	4,207	15,39,167	15,05,731
Dholera	2358	1,09,438	1,76,101
N.W. Provinces ..		53,563	1,26,839
Rajputana ..	145	38,108	84,464
Sind-Punjab ..	1111	1,05,952	2,34,330
Broach	4,438	63,394	2,79,028
Coompta & Dharwar	2,033	44,885	31,214
Westerns-Northerns	736	19,147	19,573
Cocoanada ..	4	389	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	111	5,596	7,218
Persian		3,375	2,344
American		1,22,094	1,310
Egyptian and African	61	31,908	41,972
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	468	
Total	15,204	21,37,097	25,12,118

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 25th March.

In full pressed Bales.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,10,350	3,57,718
Japan & China	2,100 10,39,747	11,57,045
Coast Ports ..	913 9,542	18,824
Up-country by Rail	69,626	54,645
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	35,532	74,598
Total	3,013 13,64,797	16,62,830

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 31

Following a rise of 1/4d. in London quotations yesterday, to-day the silver market opened steady but declined on profit taking. At present market is entirely ruled on the action of the bulls, as the situation is controlliny by them; there buyniy low stocks. Thus it proves risky to come on the short side and recommend to buy in weaker markets. Closing prices remained as under:—

Ready Silver	.....	59	15 0
Chaitra delivery	.....	59	6 0
Vaishakh delivery	.....	59	3 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 31

The market is quiet but steady.

Ready Bar Gold	.....	21	6 3
Chaitra delivery	.....	21	7 9
Vaishakh delivery	.....	21	8 6

...Rice ..... 102,758 ,,
...Myrabollams ..... 3,117 ,,
...Cottonseed ..... 1,883 ,,
...Gram ..... 3,500 ,,
...Jowar ..... 710 ,,
...Barley ..... 1,900 ,,
...Wheat ..... 300 ,,
...Total ..... 863 ,,

...Curing ... has been not quite so brisk but this ... got to be wondered at considering the political situation in China. Probably the worst that can happen in that country has now been discounted and accordingly we expect the market to be influenced in the immediate future by the relation of supply to demand, which in our opinion will lead to a slow but steady advance in prices, seeing that the Textile Industry throughout the world is now enjoying greater prosperity than for many years past. All well organised Mills are now able to secure satisfactory margins for their out-put.

There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the prospects for the next crop and especially about the probable reduction of acreage. Opinions seem to point to a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. but this will probably be increased should there be any material reduction in prices which however we do not expect. The sales of fertilisers this year are much smaller than last year, indicating that the weather must be almost perfect if last year's surprising yield of lint per acre is to be equalled. Any set back in weather conditions, and these are bound to occur, may therefore be expected to re-act sharply on prices.

Indians.—For the past few weeks we have been advocating purchases of the Liverpool Contract and sales of J|August Broach. During the week the difference has widened some Rs. 10 and we expect this movement to continue in consideration of the potential weight of cotton that has still to come on to the market.

In a country where ... garded as speculation ... traders and speculat... legitimate business by ... taing may happen, ... reasons given in ou... 19th, we cannot see ... cen be maintained.

Since that date ... sent season's Indi... siderably increased ... thens the argument ...

The Broach an... still "Hanging fir... increasing, and pro... mium for ready Broa... ...ing steadily, and looks like declining st... further.

It is believed in some quarters that ... panese Exporters will support the Br... contract, but we cannot visualise J... as a free buyer, with China, one ... essential consuming markets, para... by Civil War and Bolshevik activi...

We therefore reiterate our adv... sell J|August Broach and to buy in ... pool.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

March, 31.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 9
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 9
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705 ..	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 3
Phoneix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	,,	0 15 0
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	,,	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	,,	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 3
David Mill	,,	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 14 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) ..	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 3
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur ..	,,	10 6 0
2020 Jacob ..	,,	0 0 0
5800 Kurla ..	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji ..	,,	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	,,	7 8 0
Hindustan ..	,,	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael ..	,,	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent ..	,,	2 3 0
Apollo David ..	,,	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1
Great	,,	1
Phoenix	,,	1
Kohinoor	,,	1
Tata		
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan ..		Pe...
David		
Mahal		

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTA...

(Special for "The Chroni...
(Through Messrs. The Shri... Bombay Trading C... Muktsa...

Wheat Har	.....
Wheat Bhadan	.....
Wheat Asuj	.....
Gram Jeth	.....
Gram Har	.....
Rapeseeds Baisakh	...
Rapeseeds Jeth	...
Rapeseeds Bhadan	..
Cottonseed s Baisakh	..
Cottonseeds Jeth	
Cottonseeds Bhadan	
Barley Jeth	

Wheat Gram Ra...
4|2 3|12
5|2 4|0

Market Arrival:—
Grains ..
Rapeseeds ..
Market condi...

LINSEED

The Li... delivery ... on sh... at Rs... Sept... Rs. ... of ... T... ste... ... W... T...

REVOLT AGAINST
INTERFERENC

Into the imperial jumble of Hongkong where I write—puffs a determined ttle steamer, the river boat from Canton, d as the eye follows it toward the harf the roofs of the Chinese dwellings me to the forefront of the picture. The inese leaders and the Chinese workers hat we saw in all the cities from Peking to Canton pass, living through one's ind. The luxurious semi-tropical Bri-ish hillside sinks into perspective as the stronghold of a tiny alien group, says a writer in the "World To-morrow."

These alien usurpers, frantic at seeing their power slipping from them, are shouting their case to the western world. Too often they succeed in drowning out the voices of New China. Endless civil wars, corruption, self-seeking, favoritism—we all know their story against the Chinese. That the Kuomingtang is, however, bringing into the military and political arena a conscious public-spirited purpose is, one trusts, the common knowledge of American readers. But in travelling through the Chinese cities and meeting everywhere educated Chinese, both Christian and non-Christian, we have realized with a new vividness the wide diversity of non-political constructive movements carried on today by the Chinese themselves. The scope broadens somewhat as one comes from North to South. In political life and in the awakening of labor Canton is loped than Peking, but the hope- North China are also of

PROBLEMS.

Chinese with whom their own special l us that China's cy and poverty is hinese are attack- the special needs f the population. owest of Peking, ter strides than l of a school in mination of ru- n Province, the Southeastern Uni- sity ... ng, along with its re- ch and experimental farming and its ing of a comparatively small number of ts, has begun extension work in the s, with motion pictures, posters, and lectures. In general, the villages e few railways and the water high- are most aware of the changing in China's cities but from dis- ensi—and also from Honan and —come reports of the beginnings gainst the crushing demands of governors on the village peo- n Kwangtung (Canton) and nces, however, are the far- organised for the improve- nomic condition. The Kuo- ges the demand for lower eated in the Provincial partment especially con- terests of farmers.

OPPRESSION.

e industrial oppression as been slowly develop- It was enormously y 30th tragedy and reign activity. But and foreigners as- d Chinese mills in erence in working alling the worst estern industry continue until in China have and a compe- han the Wes- true that Peking and na's accep- l conven- more im- uthority e ter- ankow er no five ion ri- l

themselves are ... lers, tobacco wor... railway workers ... kow; in Shanghai ... all workers in the ... industries and most ot... unions (at present banne... ries but still secretly gro... ton, where modern industry ... undeveloped, nearly 300 g... unions have replaced the old-t...

A SIGNIFICANT FACT

It is perhaps significant for ... China that a Chinese and not a ... owns the one silk filature in the ... Yangtze district (at Hanke... which machines instead of the hands of girls and children piel the cocoons from the boiling water and start the delicate unwinding process. And it seems not quite accidental that the Commercial Press of Shanghai, a large Chinese publishing house, has the distinction of being the one firm in the city which deals with a genuine labor union of its employees. At Canton the other day the settlement of the lock-out in the Arsenal was hurried by the threat of a general strike, but the terms of the settlement and the fair admission of wrong on both sides illustrate how the reasonableness of the Chinese can be applied in a difficult crisis.

Of course these hopeful forces are only a part and not yet the controlling part of China. It is still true that the future swings in the balance. Experienced foreigners who know China will make conflicting prophecies. Most of those with whom we talked, whether foreign or Chinese, see long dark years ahead before the New China emerges, at peace within her own borders, stable in government, and generally literate. Friends of China will insist that this shall not be used as a pretext for indefinite postponement of action on the unequal treaties.

The most ardent "leftists" apparently see no alternative to a difficult economic development, with (perhaps mitigated evils of private capitalism preceding any possibility of an effective socialized industry. The function of Borodin and his handful of Russian associates is quite clearly that of invited advisers on the technique of government and organization. They are encouraging the awakening of labor, but they are also helping the Kuomingtang leaders to see the pitfalls of a government hard beset and uncertain of tenure in a counry where workers are beginning to feel their power and are presenting embarrassing demands.

THE REVOLT AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

How much foreigners can help China during the next few years depends chiefly on their willingness to serve and not to dominate. The revolt against foreign interference goes deeper than the vagaries of hot-headed students or the self-will of politicians. The quiet determination of the anti-British boycott continued in Hongkong and Canton from the end of June, 1925, to the middle of October, 1926 (and still partly effective at the end of November), was a most civilized and popular response not merely to the firing from Shameen on June 23rd but to the prevailing attitude of foreigners toward the Chinese throughout the last hundred years. Most missionaries are, I suppose, guiltless of the intolerable manner toward Chinese and the complete ignorance about China which characterise the foreign business communities. Of course there are exceptions in each group, but as more than one Chinese explained to us the chief reason that Americans are now regarded with greater friendliness than the British is the fact that most of the British in China are of the business group and most of the Americans in China are missionaries. America has of course a tradition of greater official friendliness but our diplomatic blunders, our sliding is under "most favored nation" clauses to share the privileges gained by other nations' bullying, and our lining up in recent years for united action of the Powers are heavily scored against us.

But this alone will not enable the American missionary to continue his usefulness. In every city we met some one or two or even half a dozen missionaries who are sensitive to the present situation and know that after years of talk about "evolution" the time is more than ripe ... foreigners to serve under Chinese lea... p, but they realize that they are ... handful among the thousands of ... workers in China. Very many ... the small group who have com... themselves as favoring immediate ...eps towards abolition of extra- ...nd restoration of China's ...my are frankly unready to ...f faith in the Chinese in ...n special piece of work. ...n groups which have

...1, 19...

... British trade ... clear. We are ...e trade-union side ... we are concerned in ... Movement of all coun- ... We ...e no more association with ...e political organisation of Russia than ...e have with the Tory Party of Great ...itain.

"It ill becomes a Government to pro-...st on the statements of certain Russian ...opagandists when, according to a recent published statement, the present Home Secretary is reputed to have expressed pleasure in the use of certain White Russians who assisted the Government in defeating the objects of the sympathetic national action of British trade unionists to assist the British miners in resisting degrading standards of employment."

"It is quite evident," said Mr. Cook, that the Baldwin Government, who ...ted for the coalowners last year, desire to break with Russia because the workers there contributed over one million pounds to the miners here.

INSULTS TO RUSSIA.

"If" added Mr. Cook, "the bases of disagreement with Russia are to be speeches, Press statements and articles, then it is the Russian Government who will have the greatest cause of complaint. Cabinet Ministers here, especially Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, have abused and insulted Russia in language that no Bolshevik could compete with, while the Conservative Press has printed day after day slanders, insults and abuse against Russia."

"The height of farce," said Mr. Mosley, "is reached when Sir Austen Chamberlain threatens to break off diplomatic relations because a cartoon of himself which he considers to be rude is published in 'Isvestia.'

"The whole complaint is that the dignity of Ministers is injured by offensive references in Russia. It is too absurd."

Among the Tory comments the most significant have been those which show that the Note is certainly not going to satisfy the Die-hards and that the Tory campaign for a definite rupture will continue with unabated intensity.

...ructions; ...ans realize the ... of Christian in- ...ould result? A small mi- ...on schools have already ...us instruction voluntary. ...ntinuance of foreign financial help ... education is important; China is still ...r from having enough schools and colleges, and until the country's finances are straightened out—and especially until the self-seeking Norther war lords are eliminated—China's own funds for education are limited and uncertain. The foreign educator feels anxiety for his institution also because certain of China's own colleges have suffered from factional quarrels and from unreasonable student dictatorship, but the Chinese themselves are well aware of these difficulties and the most turbulent period is already passing. Incidently, it seems to the impartial observer that faculty standards in the better Chinese Universities are quite as high as in most mission colleges. One discerning foreigner, speaking to us of a well-known mission college reputed to be liberal and pro-Chinese, said: "They are holding on to property and foreign control; if they continue they will find only a dead husk in their hands."

WHERE FOREIGNERS FAIL.

Another difficulty is the failure of many foreigners in China to understand the new social forces that are stirring or the shifts in basic viewpoint that have come in recent years. It was clear from what many Chinese said to us that the missionaries are not commonly supposed to understand the new life of China. Whether this impression is fair I am not qualified to judge, but even if it is unfair it betrays a considerable measure of failure on the part of foreign Christians.

According to Arthur Hummel, outstanding among foreigners in China for his knowledge of current Chinese writings, the educated Chinese of to-day are definitely ahead of Americans in frank self-searching criticism. Repeatedly the Chinese with whom we talked confessed their need of foreign help in education, in engineering, and even in administration. But the foreigners whom they want must bring special skills which they are willing to use for the furthering of Chinese plans for reconstruction. If they are educators they must have an intelligent humility about Western civilization. The Chinese intend no longer to be dominated even with benevolence. They respect our professed ideals and insist now that we shall live up to those ideals.

LABOUR VIEWS OF NOTE OF MOSCOW.

"LIKE A LEADING ARTICLE:" "THE HEIGHT OF FARCE";

Labour opinion of Sir. Austen Chamberlain's Note to the Soviet Government was well summed up by Mr. MacDonald.

"I think," he said, "that the dispatch is more like the leading article in a newspaper than a Foreign Office document.

"The mere fact that a representation has been made signifies nothing but good. If we have a grievance against Russia it ought to be formulated and dealt with officially.

"My regret is that there is no Russian Minister in London to whom such representation can be made in a proper and formal way.

"The real question is: Is this the first step in straightening out our difficulties and eliminating grievances, or is it the first step in breaking off diplomatic relations?

"If the latter, I wish most solemnly to warn the Government and the country that that is only going to lead to greater and greater difficulties, and is going to increase the liberty which mischief-makers now have to damage us in every country in the world."

"DEPLORABLE.

Mr. Clynes described the Note as deplorable.

"Even if it were right as a policy to address that statement to Russia, it is palpably the wrong moment to do it. The better course, clearly, would have been for Ministers to discuss with Russian representatives any cause of complaint which we may have.

"I think the policy of the Govern... ment is deplorable from the standpoint o... improving trade between Russia and ou... selves, and will not help to restore th... good relationships which it is in the i... terests, not only of the two countri... but of the British Empire to establis...

Mr. George Hicks, Chairman ... General Council of the Trades U...

NEW TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY PORT

At the Port Trust meeting held on 29th March 1927, the following main items of business were disposed of.

The Board approved a re-arrangement of the Port Trust Medical dispensaries involving the closing down of the Railway Engineering dispensaries at Wadala Stores Yard and at Nawab Tank Overbridge and the opening of a new dispensary in a more central and convenient position at Grain Depot. The reorganisation will effect a small saving of some Rs. 4.000 per annum.

The Board approved the draft of an agreement to be entered into with the Government of India in respect of the landing and delivery of Government stores for all departments under the Central Government in substitution of the existing separate agreements with the various Government departments concerned. They also ratified the draft of a 3 years agreement, as approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to be entered into with Lighterage Contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton from importing vessels and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf or Bunder and landing it there after fumigation.

A nett expenditure of Rs. 21,330 was sanctioned for removing the wreck of the s.s. "Hsin Shoun" a wooden vessel of 1,762 tons nett which sank in the Harbour off Kasara Basin in 1922 and which the Trustees as Conservators of the Port eventually had to remove owing to the wreck interfering with boat traffic and causing silting of the adjacent Basin.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman said that as this would be the last meeting of the present Board, he wished to take the opportunity of expressing his regret, which he felt sure would be shared by the Board generally, at losing the services of their valued colleagues, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E. He hoped, however, that the loss would only be temporary and that at some future date they would rejoin the Board.

NEW TRUSTEES.

The following notifications of election of Trustees, under Section 6 and 10 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, for two years from 1st April 1927, were then recorded:—

By the Chamber of Commerce:—Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt., Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. P. Barker, Mr. E. Mittar, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

By the Municipal Corporation:—Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

By the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Mattani.

By the Millowners' Association:—Mr. A. Geddis.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ending 26th inst., the total mo...lity was 596 ... more than in the pre...g week; the death rate regis...s 23.86. The total mortality ...week of 1926 was 552 and ... and the average mortality ...ng the ...6 was ...mong ...eaths ... the ...death

had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 73 attacks (including 2 imported) and 45 deaths. Plague caused 8 attacks and 7 deaths. Influenza caused 9 attacks and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 333 as against 354 for the 13th week of 1926, and 342 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the ...e years (1922-1926).

ON THE TRAIL ... WHITE SLAVE FIENDS

TRAFFIC THAT YIELDS £3,000,000 PR... STAGGERING DISCLOSURES.

CRUSADERS OF THE UNDERWORLD.

"For three years a world-wide secret investigation into the hideous traffic in women and girls has been going on," said Dame Rachel Crowdy, chief of the Social Questions and Opium Traffic Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, in an interview with "The Sunday News," in "Mail Week."

"When the Report on the White Slave Traffic which is about to be published by the League becomes public, it will stagger the world." She added. "I hope sincerely that it will be published in its entirety, without alteration or abridgment."

Disguised as traffickers, the League's trained social investigators have wormed their way into the confidence of the detestable and dangerous pests who carry on their traffic.

Often they took their lives in their hands in low South American and Latin dens of vice, where the slightest suspicion that they were spies would have been followed by swift death.

118 CITIES VISITED.

In all 28 countries and 118 cities were covered by the ramifications of the League's anti-white slave espionage system, and its secret agents tok evidence from over 6,000 persons concerned in the traffic. When they had gained the confidence of traffickers in one country they would go on to another armed with introductions provided by the unsuspecting traffickers in the ...

20 YOUNG GIRLS SA...

Regular, well-defined trade ... been mapped out as a result of ... gation, and along, these routes ... victim of this hideous commerce ... from the main "exporting" ce... countries of their destinatio... Egypt and the South America... are the chief.

Northern and Central Europe... are the principal recruiting g... the trade, although in recent ... Mexican girls have been sent t... States and Brazil.

£3,260,000 PROFIT...

The police of Mexico City d... a large house a white slave ga... young Mexican girls hidden ... for shipment. These girls came ... class families living in the ... Mexico City. A letter writte... year-old girl gave the police the...

The headquarters of the ga... Chicago, and the importance o... as a white slave centre may be ... the fact that some years ago it ... ed that het annual profits from ... carried on there were £3,200,00...

The Home Office authorities ... recent legislation has almost st... the traffic in Britain.

"It has merely changed its ... an official of the National Vigila... however.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTHDATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sirdar Mehendale in his letter to the Press about the birthdate of Shivaji, has clearly stated the sources on which he mainly bases his argument namely (1) Jedhe Chronology (2) Shivabharat and (3) Horoscope from Rajputana. The Secretaries of the Tercentenary Celebration Committee would have served the purposes of research and truth better had they stated on what authority they have mainly relied for the correct birthdate of Shivaji instead of indulging in cheap gibes at Poona scholars "Kesari School" and things like that. Anglo-Indians used to indulge in it but now it is too old a joke to scare away anybody. The joke is played out. The secretaries have very solicitously inquired whether Shivaji will be reborn if the Tercentenary is held in 1930 and not in May next. The question is too silly and impertinent to require any reply except this that the same question can as well be put to them.

With the very first attempt of testing the accuracy of birthdates found in Bakhare Rajwade and Tilak knocked the bottom out of the date alleged to have been traditionally handed down i.e. Vaishak Shud 2—1549. Mr. Sirdesai is not positive about 1627 A.D. and is inclined more towards accepting Jodhe and Shivbharat as authorities (page 280 Shivacharitrapradip). As for Prof. Sircar he has no faith in Bakhare and he thinks the Jodhe chronology as the most valuable and authentic contemporary record of Shivaji. Mr. D. V. Apte has met Rajwade's argument in favour of 1627. Rajwade wrote or published nothing after the publication of Shivcharitrapradip (i. e. against 1630 i. e., against Jedhe and Shivabharat) since the find of the horoscope though he had time enough to do so.

The suggestion of having a committee to go into the evidence and arrive at a definite conclusion is no doubt very catching but it has already been anticipated. The attempts of C. V. Vaidya, an antiquarian and an ex-judge from Gwalior State and G. N. Chaphekar retired Sub Judge from Thana, both well versed in the art of weighing evidence, seemed to have escaped the notice of the Secretaries. They had no part or lot in the controversy; independently of each other or even of the rival parties in the controversy they studied for themselves the problem in their respective ways sifted the evidence for themselves and have declared Falgun Vud 3-1551- (Shak year) i.e. 19th February 1630 as the absolutely correct birthdate of Shivaji.

Under these circumstances the best thing for the Secretaries to do will be to state on what *authority* they have relied for the correct birthdate (i.e. the name of the day, the date, name of month, year, name of Shak, name of Samvat of the Marathi year) of Shivaji.—Yours etc,

March, 29.

B. G. PARANJAPE.

French Bridge Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNM... GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Bombay, Ma...

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., to ... Grade Judge with effect from ... ember 1926 vice Dr. F. X. ... confirmed as Additional Judic... missioner of Sind.

Mr. G. A. Shillid... to act t... as Deputy Inspector General ... Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to act as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. C. N. Mehta, District and Sessions Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, is granted leave on average pay from 2nd June 1927 to 27th September 1927 (inclusive), and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Captain H. M. Poulton, Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Aden, with effect from 1st March 1927 vice Captain M. C. Sinclair, proceeded on leave pending further orders.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, acting Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from 10th March 1927, leave on average pay for three months.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., to be Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Mrs. F. E. Stockbridge, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 19th April 1927 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to her leave.

Mr. J. A. Neale, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 21st March 1927, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Dr. Mrs. M. B. Sukhthankar, Hon. Physician for Children, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, has been granted an extension of leave for three months with effect from 4th March 1927, and Dr. (Miss) J. Cooper, has been appointed to act in her place during the period.

Dr. D. D. Variava, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana, vice Rao Bahadur P. T. Kothari, on leave.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia, Sciatica and other nerve pains need not be endured—they can be removed promptly and safely by

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CONQUEROR OF PAIN

which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is

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B. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

KOLHAPUR RACES.

1ST DAY OF SRRING MEETING

"MONSOON" SNATCHES. DART MORE PLATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, March 31.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, the British Resident and the Chief of Miraj (Junior) were among the interested spectators at this afternoon's races, the first day of Kolhapur Spring Meeting. Excellent finishes were evidenced in majority of events, while the Arabian Plate drove home the idea that good race could ever be had with nine cool Jockeb op. C. Hoyt had the distinction of claiming two wins while Meekings, Batajan, Bilen and Howell, could only bring off one each.

DHARWAR PLATE (Div. I.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for class third Arabs.

A. R. J. Taib's MONSOON, 7-9,, C. Hoyt 1
S. A. Fatha and M. B. Wahehab's REDLIPS, 8-5, Hill .. 2
S. B. Contractor's FEROZESHAH, 8-8 Khalil .. 3

Also Ran: Barrier 8-12, Mijbas 8-3, Variety 8-5, Naples 8-4, Kashmir 8-3, Gladeye 8-3, Raosaheb 7-13, Francis (2nd) 7-13, Afghan 7-11, Tajimmlk 7-10, and Sayid 7-9.

Betting: 3 Gladeye, Naples and Francis (2nd); 4 Redlips, Ferozeshah and Mijbas; 6 Monsoor, Afghan, Tajilmulk, Kashmir and Barrier; 7 Variety and 10 Sayid. Won by length and quarter, 1-1|2 next and neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 24 3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24-1|4 for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 6-4, and Rs. 4 for places.

Winner trained by Rashid Swedant.

DARTMOOR PLATE (Div. II.).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicaps for Arabs class 3. Winner Rs. 1,500; Rs. 500 second, 250 third;

Akkasaheb Maharaj's SANNAM, 7-7, Meekings .. 1
Mr. K. K. Mukammal's HAMOOD, 8-1, Clarke .. 2
Parabjin Satab and S. B. Contractor's GATIA, 7-5, Ashwood .. 3

Also Ran: Mabrook 9-0, Mayim 8|13, Matlone 8|13, Sabir 8|11, Asuf 8|9, One Pie 8|6, Sir Jahan 8|3, Hirachand 7|13, Mohul Hill 7|11, and Malta 7|11.

Betting: 2 Sir Jahan; 4 Hamood; 2 One Pie; Nayim and Sannam; 6 Gatia and Hirchand; and 7 rest. Won by head, 2 lengths next, and neck between third and fourth

Time.—1 min. 24 3|5 secs.

Winner trained by Kishabapu.

Tote paid Rs. [illegible] for win, Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 6-4 for places.

SPRING PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap (Horses classes 3 and 4). Winner s. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's DONGLEAT, 7-5, Hoyt .. 1
Mr. T. Harrison's WILDFLOWER, 8-5, Harrison .. 2
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-4, Clarke .. 3

Also Ran: Bengal 9|0, and Arrowy 8 9.

Betting: 4 Longleat and Bengal, 7 to 4 Crushed Glass and Wildflower, and 5 Arrowy. Won by neck length next and same between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 2 secs.

Winner trained by Harrison.

Tote paid: Rs. 8 for win; Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-4 for places.

ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 300.

Handicap for Arabs in Class 2nd as such as have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or ever since 31st March 1925, and all Arabs in class third.

Mr. P. N. Bam's HOOJAZ, 8-13, Babajan 1
S. H. Kurshal's Cheerio, 8-0, C. Hoyt .. 2
Akkasabed Maharaj's ROMAN, 8-6, Howell .. 3

Also Ran: Rarity 9|9, Rose Royal 9|9, Hazal 8|13, Mijrin 8|7, Sannayat 8|5, Mohan 7|13, Najmah 7|13, Terror 7|0, Shamakarna 6|12, Nevis 6|12, Vari 6 12, and Reality 6|12.

Betting: 7 to 2 Cheerio, 4 Roman and Shamakarna, 5 Hoojaz, longer odds rest.

Won by length and quarter, head next length.

Time.—1 min 54 1|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 5-4 for win; Rs. 4, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 3 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Sidiq.

TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses classes 3 and 4.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's SWANSHOT, 7-5, S. Black .. 1
Nawab Mirambdi's SANFAY, 6-12, Jayeth .. 2
Mr. R. D. Daartson's KILALOO, 7-13, Bam .. 3

Also Ran: Henreitta 9|10, Kingphto 7|8, Sophie (2nd) 7|0 and Ethelwaid 6|2.

Bettings: Evens Henreftia; 4, Kilaloo and Sanfay 5, Swanshot and longer odds rest.

Won by length and quarter, length next and length and half between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 43 1|5 secs.

Winner trained by A. J. Wood.

Tote paid: Rs. 2-4 7or win; Rs. 4-4 and s. 3-4 for places.

EW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350; third s. 200. Handicap for Arabs in class 3, nded on or since 1st July 1925 direct from natry of foaling.

. A. H. Hyderally's GAFFI, 8-11, Howell .. 1
. Hamid Jamoo's EVANS, 8-3, Coyt 2
. Syed's SALEH, 9-0, Khalil .. 3

Also Ran: Hawad 8|12, Woodapple 8|6, Valence 8|6, Knmar 8|5, Jasimos 8|4, Backby 8|3, Afreet 7|11, Vershan 7|10, Garibaldi 7|9, Shivakumar 7|9, and Amber 7|8.

Betting: Evens Hawad 3, Gaffi 5, Afreet and Vershan 7, Wood Apple and Tens Rest.

Won by length, and half length, next same between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Winner trained by Faraj Bin Sanad.

Tote paid Rs. 6-8 for win, Rs. 3, Rs. 7-14 and Rs. 20 for places.

LATE SIR ROBERT AITKIN'S PROPERTY.

IMPERIAL BANK'S CLAIM.

REFUND OF EXCESS PROBATE ORDERED.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Blackwell heard a petition made by Mr. J. G. Ridland, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India, for a refund of the excess probate duty paid by the Bank as the executor of the willl of the late Sir Robert Aitkin, formerly Managing Governor of the Bank.

The petition was contested by the Superintendent of Stamps.

The probate of the will was granted on March 23, 1925, and the estimated value of the estate, after deducting debts of Rs. 925/15/6, amounted to Rs. 15,99,099 on which a sum of Rs. 47,970 was paid as probate duty at the rate of 3 p. c.

The loan to the deceased and his other debts not having been deducted from his assets at the time of paying the probate duty in Bombay, the Bank stated that the correct amount on which probate duty was leviable was Rs. 1,39,835/10/7 the net assets, and claimed a refund of the duty paid on the excess amount.

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the Bank, and the Advocate General for the respondent, the Superintendent of Stamps.

The Advocate General informed the Court that he was content to treat the petition upon the footing that the Bank here had now paid the debt in question out of the estates of the deceased under their control in India.

His Lordship held that there was no re-payment, in fact, of the loan to the local head office by mere book-entries which were subsequently found to be unauthorised. The Bank was consequently entitled to treat the loan as still due to them. His Lordship therefore held that the petitioner is entitled to refund of the excess of probate duty paid by him. The costs of both parties were directed to be met out of the deceased's estates.

DISOBEYING A MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

REMOVAL OF TIMBER DEPOT.

Whether a Municipality is justified in making an order beyond the scope of its bye-laws was the point that came up for consideration before Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

In the case,one Pranjivan Dayaram of Surat was charged with having disobeyed a notice by the Municipality under Section 151 (2) of the District Municipal Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75 or 8 days' simple imprisonment in default by the First Class City Magistrate.

There is a lakkad-kot bazar on the Station Road, where timber merchants have been stocking their timber for many years. In March 1925, there was a big fire in that locality which resulted in damage of about Rs. 3 lakhs, and a similar fire had taken place at the very place about 30 years ago. There were petitions to the Municipality to get the timber depots removed from that inhabited part of the city, and the Collector had also suggested the prohibition of the storing of timber there. The Health Officer having reported in favour of the removal of the depots, the Sanitary Committee gave notice to the accused under Section 151 (1) of the D.M. Act. As the accused did not remove the timber, he was prosecuted under Section 151 (2) of the Act before the First Class Magistrate who sentenced him as above.

The accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Divatia, appeared for the appellant; Mr. M. B. Daver, Advocate, with Mr. Majumdar for the respondent.

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the Sanitary Committee could not legally make the order in the absence of any rule or bye-law without the sanction of the General Board.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, held that the discretion exercised by the Sanitary Committee in asking the godowns to be removed was based on proper materials placed before it by the reports of the Health Officer and the Chief Officer of the Municipality. The depots were a danger to the locality as appeared from the two fires, one of which occurred as recently as 1925. Under the circumstances, their Lordships did not wish to interfere with the lower court's order and dismissed the appeal.

GOVERNOR DEFENDS Y.M.C.A. ACTIVITIES.

"GO ON AS YOU ARE DOING."

INTELLIGENT INTEREST IN POLITICS ESSENTIAL.

Strong and emphatic protests were made at the Y. M. C. A. annual meeting repudiating the allegation of Mr. Hobbs of the European Association, Calcutta, charging the Y. M. C. A. that it was a political body. Right from the president of the local association to Rev. MacKenzi and H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay assurance was made that the Y. M. C. A. was a Christian body for the promotion of healthy citizenship doing a world of good to the people irrespective of caste or creed. This assurance was received with applause when the Governor said from his personal knowledge of Bombay.

ACTIVITIES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The fifty second annual meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held on Thursday evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, Mr. W. H. Neilson presiding. Among the distinguished guests were also H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. The meeting was opened with prayer and singing of a hymn.

The report of the board of directors for 1926 gave details in regard to the various activities of the Y. M. C. A. Referring to the field of work it said:—

Although we have a thousand members in the City, a far greater number than this is reached during the year. In addition to our four main buildings which carry a paid membership, there are many other groups of young men and boys in the City with whom the Association have to do. Our co operation is sought by other societies engaged in Religious, Social Welfare and Uplift work

Rev. C. da Silva, D.C.L. who was in America on special Ecclesiastical Mission. He is to return to India shortly.

—both Christian and non Christian—and this is gladly accorded to our mutual advantage, and the benefit of those whom it is sought to serve.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

Man is "naturally a citizen." his education, therefore, should prepare him, in due gradations, for playing his part in the political and economic life of his country. All true education should aim at satisfying the spiritual needs of man. He should breathe the "air bringing health from wholesome places," in which the soul of man is eternally strengthened and sustained. Indeed the essential value of man's education may well be determined by what, in later life, is his scale of spiritual values. Believing this to be fundamentally true, our purpose has been by Lectures, Classes and Discussion groups, and in fact, through all our activities to bring home to men the claims of Religion, and to make known the value, beauty and richness of a life lived in humble faith in God, and service to men.

Mr. Neilson in proposing adoption of the report referred to the criticism passed by the European Association, Calcutta, and endorsed entirely the able statement made by Dr. Datta, the National Secretary and said here in Bombay they had nothing to fear from criticism as their work was open to all. It came as a surprise, however to him that a bitter attack had been made upon a useful body like the Y. M. C. A. and insisted that unless the resolution passed by the European Association at Calcutta was withdrawn, a full enquiry into the charges should be made.

Rev. J. MacKenzie in seconding the proposition said the Y. M. C. A. was passing under a cloud and repudiated the extraordinary and wild speech of Mr. Hobbs. He too insisted for an open enquiry into the work of the Y. M. C. A. He assured the audience that the Y. M. C. A. was doing valuable work and created an atmosphere in which the spirit of strife and division found no place whatever.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then speaking on the Y. M. C. A.'s work said:—

There are, perhaps two points on which I should desire to make some comment. The first is one on which I have spoken here before, namely, the promotion of sports, games, and physical education by the Association. I need not repeat what I have so often said about the great value of physical training for the young men of any country; but I do think that this training is, perhaps, even of greater value in a country like India, where exercise is perhaps more essential for the health than in the West, and where there are not, at present, so many facilities for passing leisure time as in many other countries.

Y. M. C. A. AND POLITICS.

The second subject on which I want to say a word is a more difficult one, but it is one to which you, Mr. President, have alluded, namely, the recent criticisms passed on the Y.M.C.A. with regard to their alleged political activities. I must entirely agree with you, Sir, when you say that the position cannot be left as it is. It was only a few days ago that I read a paragraph in a local paper which I think put the position very clearly. That was to the effect that it would be fatal if, on the one hand, the impression is strengthened that the European Association of Calcutta is needlessly prosecuting an organisation which does so much work in India, or, on the other hand, that the Y. M. C. A is an institution in active sympathy with the enemies of the State. Now, I can only speak, so far as India is concerned, with a knowledge of Bombay, and I say without any hesitation whatever that I know of no instance here where the Y. M. C. A. has taken any part in politics. It is undoubtedly true that the members do discuss politics, and it is only right that they should.

After quoting the resolution passed by the Y. M. C. A convention in 1920 in full His Excellency proceeded:

Let us remember, first of all, that it would be as impossible as it would, in my opinion, be undesirable for the members of the Y.M.C.A. to refrain from taking an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day, more particularly so far as they affect the country in which they live—although it is really equally important that they should take a lively interest in these days, in international politics as well. To say that they should not do so would be exactly the same as suggesting that the Unions at Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities should be suppressed—and, as is well-known, there is always very free discussion on political matters in these Unions. Such discussions among the members of the Y.M.C.A. are, to my mind most useful and any attempt to suppress them would not only be useless, but would do much harm.

INDIAN ELEMENT IN THE INSTITUTION.

It appears, also, that it is thought by some, that the Association is becoming too much Indianised. Again I can only speak with a knowledge of Bombay, but I should regret very much if it were not a fact that Indians took a keen interest in the work of the Association, and held positions of trust and responsibility in it. The Y.M.C.A. is a Christian movement, and even as there is, at the moment a Bill before the Imperial Parliament known as the India Church Measure, which has for its object the giving to India and those who reside in India a greater control of Church matters in India, so we ought to be glad indeed if, in a movement such as the Y.M.C.A., there are many Indians coming forward proud and willing to help in the many activities of the Association.

WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I am sure we all greatly deprecate these discussions and differences of opinion with regard to a movement which is, as I have said, a Christian movement, and which has for its sole object the prosperity of the younger generation of all nationalities. I have been more or less closely connected with the work of the Y.M.C.A. for 25 years, since I first came into fairly close contact with it in Australia. Since then I have seen its work in England and in the war in many theatres of operations, as well as in Bombay, and I can say from my own experience, as I have said before, that whether in peace or in war, I know of no other institution which has so unselfishly and so whole-heartedly worked for the benefit of young men, of whatever nation they may belong.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE.

No one can deny these facts, and, while it is true that memories are short, and that war memories are getting distant, I frankly confess that I find it difficult myself to believe that movement such as yours, based as it is on the experience of years of trial and anxiety, with a record of proved utility to hundreds of thousands of young men, can tmhink of taking an active part in politics, more particularly as that part which it is suggested it may play is one which might prove detrimental to the best interests of the Empire. Personally, so far as the Bombay Branch of the Y.M.C.A. is concerned, I can only ask you to go on, as you are doing, helping by your religious work, by your physical education, by your enthusiasm in promoting sport, by your educational and social activities, and give to the young men of Bombay and the Presidency that help which I believe you, and you above all others, can give, so that they shall have a better understanding of the duty they owe to themselves, to keep fit in mind and in body, and be prepared and trained to play the game in the best sense of the word. I wish you all success and good luck in your efforts.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wires to-day from Belgaum:—The public are aware of the sudden breakdown of Mahatma Gandhi's health and of the consequent cancellation of his engagements in Karnatak. His health is now improving, but some more rest is absolutely necessary. It is impossible for him to reach Madras on the 7th April and keep engagements announced there from 7th to 11th April. It has been therefore decided to adjourn these engagements in the city and Chendleput District to the end of the Southern India tour in June. The programme will be taken from 12th April at Bangalore and proceeded with as announced and finished with the Madras City and Chinglepet and then north Karnatak will be taken. In view of his present state of health it is earnestly hoped that organisers of receptions at all places in the Mysore Province, Tamil Nadu and Kerala will drop all but the most essential engagements and to arrange them as to enable the Mahatma to go through them without any strain or injury to his health.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 31.

This morning's telegrams from Larkana state that situation there is improving but the Hindus are still in a panic stricken condition and they apprehend trouble from moffusil Jatoi Musalmans who are aiding the local rioters. Shops are still closed. Some Hindus on the outskirts of the town are reported to have been injured. The panic is spreading to moffusil towns.—A. P.

A ROAD HOG RUNS RIOT.

6 MONTH'S JAIL FOR KILLING GIRL

For racing along the road at top-speed, smashing a labour cart, uprooting a municipal lamp-post and killing outright a beggar girl aged 12 who was seated upon the pavement, Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court, convicted and sentenced a motor lorry driver, Suka Rama, to six months' hard labour.

Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor, in describing the accident to His Worship, which took place on Victoria Road, on the 9th ult., informed the Court that the accused had one previous conviction for rash driving and as the death had ensued in the present case he pressed for a deterrent sentence without the option of a fine.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

When travelling by an up-electric train from Ghatkopar to Bombay on Wednesday morning, Babu Krishna Pawar (25), an employee of the Burma Oil Company fell down from the train while it was in motion, between Ghatkopar and Kurla. Some of the passengers tried to stop the train by pulling the emergency chain, but as it was not pulled with proper force the train did not stop before it reached Kurla. The Railway authorities, on coming to know of the accident, removed Babu to the Hospital where he died.

The City Coroner held an inquest touching the death on Thursday when the Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

PROPOSED EOSPITAL AT BANDRA.

A PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of Bandra and all others visiting the Bandra foreshore and interested in the preservation of the Land's End Site for purposes of recreation and fresh air, will be held at the Bandra Municipal Hall at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (3rd inst.) to protest against the proposed establishment of a tuberculosis institution on Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy's estate at Land's End, Bandra, near the Bandstand. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, will to preside.

MAILS BY S. S. "MALOJA."

EXPECTED TO-DAY AT 11 A. M.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Agents P. & O. S. N. Company, advise us that the "Maloja" with the English Mails of the 17th March is expected to arrive here at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday).

The train across France carrying the mails for the "Maloja" was 3 1/2 hours late arriving at Marseilles and the departure of the mail steamer was correspondingly delayed whilst the "Mallja" was held up for 7 1/2 hours.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails of March 17 due at 10 a.m.

Royal Agricultural Commission, Town Hall, 10 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Semi-final, 8-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 2.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Semi-final, 8-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

LOST ARTICLE.

A pair of Rimless spectacles has was found lying on Warden Road yesterday and the owner may claim it from the Standard Provision Stores Cumbala Hill.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Japan per S. S. "Shiraha Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd April 1927.

LATE MR. NARANJI DWARKADAS.

Death occurred of Seth Naranji Dwarkadas of Messrs. Jivraj Balloo & Co. yesterday (Thursday) at 2 a.m. The Uthamna ceremony will take place to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Krishna Kunj" Bungalow, near "Threebati", Walkeshwar, Bombay.

LECTURE ON "MUSEUMS".

Mr. S. H. Prater, curator of the Natural History Society will deliver a lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Sanmiary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane on "Museums" (with lantern slides). Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

YOUNG THIEST'S UNION DAY.

To-day (Friday) being the Young Thiest's Union Day, Miss Krishnabai Javere will conduct Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, in the morning at 8 and Prof P. V. Kulkarni M.A. will give a lecture in English in the evening at 6-30.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broad-cast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV Wavelength 387 Metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaiser I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 26th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at p m. the same day.

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played on Thursday in the above tournament are:—

. R. Vaidya and O. Gonsalves beat H. I. Sayani and F. A. Fazal (6—8); (6—1); (6—4: G. M. Rose and A. C. Pereira beat C. Gonsalves and G. Haridas (5—7; (6—1); (6—4); R Vaidya and O. Gonsalves beat M. S. Ratnagar and C. Phillips (2—6; (6—4); (6—4); Allan Smith and A. E. Allum w/o W. Fernandes and D. M. Khambatta.

JAIN MEETING AND PROCESSION.

A public meeting of the Jains will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) near the Fountain, Dhanji Street the day on which begins the 2nd year of 'Yatratyaga on (abandonment of Pilgrimage to Palitana) on the part of the Jains. Barjorji F. Bharucha Esq., has kindly consented to preside. A procession will also start from Godiji's Chawl (Byculla) at 8 a.m. morning. All are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 31.
Previous Closing Rate	14.06
To-day's Opening Rate	14.13
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	14.16
Difference	+.10

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	March, 31.
Previous Closing Rate	7.60
To-day's Opening Rate	7.54
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.53
Difference	—.07

Broach, April/May expected to open 294 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 31.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Difference	0 3 0 lower
Silver Forward	25 11
Difference	0 3 lower

Tone of market:—Quiet.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1927.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUFF.

The farce of what is called the Indian debate was enacted in the House of Lords on Wednesday on the initiative of the ex-Secretary of State for India. Lord Olivier, so Reuter's cable says, asked for information particularly with regard to the prospects of any steps being taken soon for the preparation and consideration of further constitutional changes, the South African Agreement, the release of the detenus and the Ratio question. In reply to Lord Olivier, Lord Birkenhead made one of his characteristically hypocritical, insolent and patronising speeches—with the momentous result that Lord Reading "expressed satisfaction" with his "full and lucid statement" and Lord Olivier withdrew his motion! In the course of his statement Lord Birkenhead, to judge from the cabled summary, did not even care to reject Lord Olivier's just indictment of the 18d. ratio that "in this matter for the sake of financial expediency they were establishing a system which favoured British interests over here against the producer and Indian interests." Yet the ex-Secretary of State seemed satisfied with his successor's policy in this as in other matters to which he drew attention. As regards the refusal to release the detenus one can understand the ready acquiescence in the present policy by the ex-Labour Secretary of State who had himself sanctioned the Bengal Ordinance. Lord Birkenhead's statement on the question of constitutional changes was hardly of a character that would satisfy any honest Britisher genuinely anxious to do the right and just thing by India. Yet Lord Reading, that shining light of Liberalism, endorsed it and Lord Olivier, representing the British Labour Party, did not express his positive disapproval of it. All this of course, once again brings into relief the fact that where India is concerned all British parties look upon her claims in the same light, that is, from the point of view of exploiting her for the benefit of their own country.

Lord Birkenhead's references to the South African Agreement were platitudinous, but he is mistaken in imagining that India regards it as entirely satisfactory. He is good enough to inform us that he has been constantly consulting the Bengal Government with regard to the detenus, but the only outcome of the consultation is the reliance on the men on the spot, who, in this matter, are the Bengal Police. "As long as the Bengal Government and the Government of India continued to advise him that the release of any individual was likely to lead to further outbreaks he would not attempt to deflect or set aside their judgment. On the contrary, he would support them." In making this fatuous declaration Lord Birkenhead did not pause to reflect on the discredit involved on the Administration which could only perform its primary function of preserving Law and Order by trampling under foot the elementary right of a citizen to demand a public trial before being deprived of his freedom. With unctuous naivete Lord Birkenhead exploited to the full the present unhappy differences between Hindus and Muslims and sententiously declared that "until those who contend that India is at this moment a rightful and competent arbiter of her own destiny, can lay aside the spectre of sectarian violence, their contention must necessarily fail to appeal with conviction to unprejudiced minds." It, of course, did not suit Lord Birkenhead's purpose to admit that many of the riots that take place are such as could, with proper precautionary measures, be prevented and he had not the sense of humanity even to deplore the unnecessary loss of human life caused by the Barisal "massacre."

After the speech which he delivered the other day at the Ladies Carlton Club, it was hardly to be expected that Lord Birkenhead would make any new and statesmanlike pronouncement on the question of constitutional changes. Stripped of its verbiage, his latest utterance on the subject is a disgusting reiteration of the demand for humiliating surrender on the part of India. "The more co-operation was given," Mr. Jayakar said in his speech on his motion regarding the Viceroy's Executive Council, "the more was demanded." Lord Birkenhead's speech is a fresh illustration of this fact. He is not a slave of dates, Lord Birkenhead says, as regards the revision of the constitutional machinery and he shifts the burden on India to decide the date. It is impossible to write with restraint on the hypocritical plea put forward by the Secretary of State with sickening re-iteration. If Lord Birkenhead honestly meant what he said, he would have had no difficulty in realising that India had decided this question when the late Deshbandhu Das made his famous offer of honourable co-operation at Faridpur. That was the utmost limit to which a leader of a self-respecting people could go. Lord Birkenhead then spurned that offer, because what he wanted was not co-operation but surrender. That was not all. How the country explored all possible avenues of honourable co-operation without evoking any response from Government was thus vividly described by Mr. Jayakar in the Assembly last month:

"In making the offer, he (Deshbhandhu Das) went to the utmost limit, but there was no response from Government and what was more, the Swaraj Party went further. They put their best man in the chair of the Assembly and some of the Swarajists even courted unpopularity and divorced themselves from their life-long friends in order to give co-operation. They were called sycophants and place-hunters. They bore all the calumny and offered co-operation by saying that if sufficient responsibility and initiative were given to the Ministers they were prepared to accept offices and co-operate with Government, but Government still stood supreme and ignored what was happening in the country. Even the Indian National Congress had given Government enough indication and during the last six weeks of the session they had behaved in a most parliamentary way and even on great provocation had not behaved otherwise."

All this and the manner in which co-operation has been given in provincial legislatures like that of Madras where Congressmen are in a majority are nothing to Lord Birkenhead who waxes sarcastic over the action of Indian legislators who have voted in accordance with the call of patriotism. "I am loth to believe," he says, "that those men who have been judged worthy by their fellow-countrymen to represent their views in the Central legislature can carry independence of judgment and action only to the extent of repudiating the colours of a particular leader while echoing his sentiments and following him on every important occasion into the division lobby." If Lord Birkenhead has not been able to understand the action of these legislators he has in view, let him realise that whatever the differences between Indian leaders they are united in one thing, that is, their loyalty to their country and their determination to hasten the advent of its freedom as rapidly as possible. When, therefore, they vote in the same lobby they do so because the interests of their country demand it and nothing that Lord Birkenhead may say will deter them from doing their patriotic duty. Instead, therefore, of seeking to divide the Nationalist ranks and gloating over the "demoralisation" of the Swarajists, Lord Birkenhead will do well to ask himself whether he and his colleagues are dealing honestly with India. They may go on trifling with India as they have been doing so for the last two years with monotonous re-iteration of the hypocritical cant about co-operation. But let them beware of Nemesis. Speaking in the Assembly Mr. Jayakar declared: "The last point had been reached and if Government did not yield now they would have to think of going back and turning to some other methods of forcing Government to yield to the popular will." In making this declaration Mr. Jayakar merely gave expression to the intense public feeling on the matter. It is for Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues in the Cabinet to decide, by their action in the immediate future, whether India should be compelled to resort to other methods than those of honourable co-operation to win her birthright.

DILATORY TACTICS.

The Skeen Committee's Report has at last been allowed to see the light of day. The Committee was appointed in July 1925 and its report was submitted to Government months ago. The Committee was appointed to consider the question of establishing an Indian Sandhurst and of selecting Indians for Commissioned ranks. Though the report was submitted to Government over six months ago, they as usual quietly sat upon it and it was only when inconvenient questions about its non-publication were raised in the Assembly and the Commons that they were compelled to arrange for its publication. But the Government of India seldom do anything with grace. Having decided to publish the Report yesterday it was not difficult for them so to arrange that the Press received the text in time for it to formulate considered opinion on a subject on which more than any other the freedom of the country depends. They made an arrangement of this kind in regard to the publication of the Back Bay Committee's Report and there was no reason why that excellent precedent should not have been followed in this case. The text of the Report has not yet been supplied to the newspaper offices which merely received last night a telegraphic summary from the Associated Press Headquarters at Delhi. It is hardly possible to deal adequately with the recommendations of the Committee on the basis of a bald summary. The main recommendations of the Committee are the abandonment of the 8 unit scheme and its replacement by a scheme proposing that half the total cadre of the King's Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army be Indians in 1952, the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst in 1933, and the opening of all the wings of the Army to Indians. The first and last recommendations will be hailed by all Indians as the removal of a standing humiliation. But it is one thing to begin the process of Indianisation; it is quite a different thing to complete it so as to make India feel that she is mistress in her own house. And from this point of view the recommendation that the country must wait for twenty-five years before even half of the Indian Army is Indianised must be regarded as unsatisfactory and disappointing, especially as it comes from a Committee the majority of whose members were Indian and it is surprising that even the modest suggestion of Messrs. Jinnah, Ramchandra Rao and Major Zoravarsingh that this process of 50 per cent. Indianisation should be completed within fifteen years was not accepted. Nor is there any valid reason why Indian should wail for six years before an Indian military college is established. However, even these inadequate recommendations are obviously not to the liking of those who want to retain their control over India in perpetuity. They would deny India self-government on the plea that she cannot defend herself and they would deny her people the proper opportunities for defending themselves in order to keep their strangle-hold over her. That is why even though the the Report has been with them for several months they have not cared to consider it, much less to form their conclusions on it. That these conclusions will be adverse to the execution of the Skeen recommendations is evident from the speech of Lord Birkenhead in which he laboriously sought to impress the fact that all questions dealing with the Indian Army must be decided from "the broadest imperial viewpoint" and not "parochially," and the communique of the Government of India which says that "though the Committee's recommendations in themselves are designed primarily with a view to Indian conditions, the problems of recruitment and training of the King's Commissioned Officers for whatever service are essentially an Imperial concern and any proposals reacting on them will require the closest scrutiny by His Majesty's Government and their military advisers." In brief, those who rule India will cogitate as to how far her sons should be allowed to officer the Indian Army so as not to endanger the Britisher's illegitimate position of power, privilege and prestige. And, yet we are told the Indian Army does not exist for the purpose of British imperial aggrandizement! The Skeen Committee's recommendations, inadequate as they are, constitute a test of the sincerity of Britain's professions about helping India to govern herself. Lord Birkenhead's speech and the communique of the Government of India are a sufficient and ominous indication to those who can read between the lines as to how she will fulfil that test.

INDIAN WOMEN ON THE STAGE.

CHATTOPADHYAYA'S REPLY TO ORTHODOXY.

(BY HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.)

Our old friend Orthodox positively dislikes anything new. He is afraid of it. He is suspicious about it. To him the old beaten track is the most comforting and comfortable. But the law of life is changed,—and the old order changeth yielding place to new. It is a ruthless law, at least that is what Orthodox feels about it! But all the same new things will happen and must happen if there is to be progress, for life is an unchanging process of change.

When I talk about ladies entering the histrionic profession, old Orthodoxy trembles with fear and doubt and cries, "No; it is full of danger-" May I remind him that danger is the note that life strikes at every turn? But, of course, I suppose it is not entirely his fault. The theatres of to-day are commercialised and commercialism is certainly very dangerous to art as well as to artists. There is no sanctity about the profession of the actor in India. There is no beauty and quietness in the buildings which are called theatres, and without them there cannot be a theatre. There is individual culture among groups of actors, but there is a sad and depressing lack of collective culture in them. And, with time, and a gradual process of nerve-wreckage wrought subconsciously through a close and continuous contact with inartistic environment, the cultured artist begins to fall a prey to the collective thought and habit of his group, which consists, almost always, chiefly of men of poor education, content to memorise and mutter their lines mechanically several hours in the week for the sake of a meagre and shabby pittance at the end of the month. You cannot force art out of poverty. And the deadliest enemy of the artist is the fery-eyed capitalist whose sole object is to make money multiply!

HOW TO KILL COMMERCIALISM.

The entry of cultured men and women in the histrionic profession presupposes a complete absence of the greedy wide-eyed vulture-like commercialism which eagerly was to feed on the eyes of hungry artists, about to die of starvation! Secondly, it presupposes a serious and artistic purpose. Now the question is how to kill commercialism. It is quite possible to get on well, both morally and artistically, so long as the group does not become professional. But how are we going to gag commercialism when the group does become professional? We shall naturally have to face jealousy and greed, the inevitable off-springs of commercialism. All this is true, so long as we work in the old way.

But I have another way to suggest. It will be the way which I hope to adopt the moment we who will work together, both ladies and men, declare ourselves a professional group. For the present we shall restrict our group to a certain small number. It wil, perhaps, be six or eight or ten. But every one in the group will need to have certain qualifications, both artistic, cultural and moral. Let us suppose that we are six. We launch a play. The first night's collections, say, are six hundred. We decide among ourselves to keep by fifty per cent. of each night's collections for the building of a theatre. On this first night, therefore, three hundred rupees go to the theatre fund, and three hundred rupees are equally divided among the members of the group. There will be no special concessions made for the hero. All the six in the group will be treated with equality. This method, I feel certain, will work wonders and solve a great deal of conflict, and relieve us a good deal of danger.

Immorality? Three-fourths of immorality in the word, I believe, is due to a struggle for existence. Bread should be the foundation of art. In an arrangement of the sort I have suggested, I do not think commercialism stands a ghost of a chance. Of course, the question is, how many of us are willing to work on these lines? I for one trust there are a few who will be quite willing. Wherever this method has been adopted in the theatre art has blossomed and flourished, and the group which works thus is among the honoured architects of the destiny of their country.

SIMPLICITY—THE NOTE OF THE FUTURE.

The question is sure to be asked, "how will only six people be able to do a dra-

(Continued on page 8.)

A PLEA FOR PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

(BY TILOKCHAND MATHUR.)

II.

The difficulties in the way of the workers in Indian States are manifold. The States are politically divided into a number of principalities of various grades and sizes governed by different laws and customs. Hence, the people residing in these States have no common platform to meet. Their grievances differ in case of each State. These grievances are not against a single autocracy, as is the case in British India. Therefore, it is rather a difficult task to bring them under one organization. There are only a few organs that give vent to their feelings; and those few are handicapped in more than one way. The Indian States are a number of autocracies where the elementary human rights of free speech and free pen and free associations have no meaning. With the exception of a few enlightened States, no political whisper—what to say of organisation—is tolerated. Under these circumstances, no organisation can have a chance to flourish in Indian States.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Attempts at organisation, outside the States, have not yet met with success. In the year 1923, at the time of the special session of Indian National Congress, a conference of the people of Indian States was held for the first time at Delhi. Resolutions were passed and it was decided to form an Association of the Subjects of Indian States on a permanent footing with its headquarters at Delhi. Provisional rules were laid down and the office-bearers elected. But owing to the lack of propaganda work, there was no substantial response on the part of the public and therefore, nothing could practically be done that year.

By the efforts of Messrs. Bhimrao and Satyamurti, another session of All-India States' Peoples' Conference was held at Cocanada during Congress session. In the year 1925, the third session was called at Cawnpore along with Indian National Congress. I was the organising secretary this time. The States were fairly represented on the occasion. It was found that the people were very keen about the matter. Every effort was made to find a suitable leader to preside over the deliberations of the meeting and to guide our movement on right lines. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. V. J. Patel, Manilal Kothari and Jamnalal Bajaj were respectively approached to grant our request. But I am sorry to say that we were greatly disappointed by these British Indian magnates. We wanted a man of All-India fame to function as a president over the conference which undertook the task of espousing the cause of 70 million people of Indian States.

To make the matter worse, Mr. Sandilya, the editor of Rajasthan, Delhi, brought an obscure Kashmere State ex-official to save our honour. This Mr. Shankerlal Kaul, M.A., seemed to preside over and take part in such a large gathering for the first time. Mr. Ramnarain Chowdhry had to guide the president instead of the president guiding the proceedings. Nothing was heard of the president after the session was over.

LUKEWARM ATTITUDE.

At this time, Mr. Sandilya of Patiala and Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma, B.A., L.L.B., of Hyderabad were elected General Secretaries and I was elected Organising Secretary. A budget of Rs. 2,000 for the year was voted to meet the office expenses and propaganda work. A sum of Rs. 900 was contributed on the spot and as for the remaining sum, Mr. Manilal, a real sympathiser of the oppressed people of Indian States, took the responsibility upon himself. The President and Mr. Sandilya, the acting secretary controlled the purse. Mr. Sandilya utilized the whole amount placed at his disposal for office expenses and failed to provide me money for organisation purposes. Mr. Manilal Kothari who persuaded me to leave my service and who undertook the burden of my family expenses because I was the only whole time worker did not even take the trouble of replying to my letters and telegrams. I was entirely left in the lurch and sustained a great pecuniary loss without doing any good to the cause so dear to me. After waiting for seven months, I had to resign. Mr. Sandilya has also resigned. Mr. Raghvendra Rao Sharma is the secretary at present. Mr. Sharma is a devoted friend of the oppressed people of Indian States. He was externed from the Hyderabad territory by the Nizam for raising his voice against the oppression of the rulers. Since then, he is residing at Poona. At the time of the Poona Agricultural Exhibition he called a meeting of the Executive to consider some important questions affecting the interest of Indian States. But few responded to his call and the meeting could not be held.

There is a supreme necessity for an All India Organisation of the Subjects of Indian States to voice their grievances and to speak for them. The aspirations of the people of Indian States are the same as those of the British Indians. There is no difference as to our

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Warning.

According to a British Official Wireless messsage there is a "lull in the events at Shanghai." Official circles in Britain, we are told, approve of the withdrawal of the British and American communities from certain places in the interior of the Yangtse Valley in view of the possibility of the situation at such places "getting out of hand." Official circles in Britain will also do well to take to heart the very timely warning of M. Rykoff, the Soviet Commissar, who said at a Conference of the Provincial Soviets, that "interference in China" if developed further "would lead to a war which might threaten to complicate not only Asia but the whole world." If the Powers listen to the soft words of Chang-Tso-lin who is said to be going the round of the Legations in Peking sounding them for help against the Bolsheviks and agree to assist him in his designs of fighting the Canton Government on the ground that the Soviet supports it, they are sure to compel the Soviet to make a move to defend itself against the Northern War-lord very soon. Russia on one side and Chang Tso-lin and the European Powers on the other are certain to produce a world conflagration.

Five Miles a Minute.

"Seven racing 'planes, I understand" says the aviation correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," "will be built in order to secure the three fastest which can be produced to represent Great Britain in the Schneider Cup race at Venice in September. It is the greatest intensive effort this country has ever made to secure an international air trophy, and the experts are convinced that, barring accidents, Britain will regain the trophy. The British representatives will be selected from one Short, three Supermarine-Napier and three Gloster-Napier seaplanes. No two of these will be alike. In each new one it is intended to embody modifications which actual tests in the air prove to tend to greater speed. It is anticipated that five miles a minute will be attained. Special precautions have been taken to ensure secrecy in the construction of the engines for these aeroplanes. The building in which they have been assembled at the Napier works at Acton has been carefully watched by night and day, and not twelve people know the result achieved in the preliminary bench tests."

No Harm.

At Geneva the Powers have agreed on the limitation of land armaments. In theory at least this is a step forward in the very desirable aim of lessening the horrors of intensive warfare. But the terms of the agreement of which only a very vague idea is given in the latest message from Geneva are not such as to inspire confidence amongst passionate advocates of Pacifism. Any one Power can evidently increase the scale of land armaments it has proposed for itself, the only obligation on it being to announce the fact to the other signatories. Meanwhile, inventors are busy in making other weapons of warfare far more efficient and monstrous in their death-dealing capacity. Aeroplanes with a speed of five miles per minute can work greater havoc than a whole multitude of land armaments. This is what British inventors are busy about now as can be gauged from the following account.

The Coalition.

In spite of the campaign of misrepresentation in the Anglo-Indian and anti-Congress sections of the Calcutta Press, the nationalist elements in the Calcutta Corporation have been able to retain their majority in the new elections and it is good news to learn that the Congress Municipal Association and the Mahomedan Association, the two bodies formed after the elections, have decided to form a Coalition Party in the Calcutta Corporation. They will remain as separate organisations but work together for all practical purposes and the first fruits of this welcome Hindu-Muslim unity are seen in the decision, arrived at after joint consultations between the two, that Mr. Sen Gupta should be nominated for the Mayor's position and that of the three names still to be suggested for nomination as Aldermen, two should be Mahomedans. The good work of Deshbandhu Das and his able lieutenant, Mr. Subash Bose, of cementing the friendly relations between the two communities is thus being continued.

An All-India Subsidiary Industry.

The charkha has latterly come in for so much abuse that it is gratifying to find the representatives of a body not likely to be led away by idealism, a body of shrewd businessmen like the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this city, declaring through its representatives before the Linlithgow Commission that "the only subsidiary industry which can be suggested for the whole of India is the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry." Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Jaisukhlal Mehta, the two representatives from the Chamber who gave evidence, made it absolutely clear how at one time hand spinning and hand weaving did serve the purpose of an all-India subsidiary industry for agriculturists and they saw "no reason why it should not regain its old position." So it would, if only the Indians who denounce the charkha will realise that while some of its fanatica missionaries lose a sense of proportion in preaching it as a remedy for all politica and economic ills, others dislike it only because of its political associations.

PROPOSED SANDHURST FOR INDIA.

EIGHT-UNIT SCHEME TO GO.

50 PER. CENT. INDIANISATION WITHIN 25 YEARS.

INDIANS ELIGIBLE FOR ALL WINGS OF THE ARMY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

The abolition of the Eight-Unit Scheme, a progressive Scheme of Indianisation to make the superior personnel consist of 50 per cent. Indians within 25 years, the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst and the throwing open of all the wings of the army to Indians irrespective of caste or communal considerations are the main recommendations of the Skeen Committee, whose report is published.

The Committee was appointed in July 1925, and consisted of Captain J. N. Banerjee, Sir P. C. Sethna, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sir Abdur Quayam, Mr. Jinnah, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Captain Hira Singh, Major Zorawarsingh, Captain Dafle, Gul M. Khan, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. E. Burdon with Lt. General Sir Andrew Skeen, as the President. Pundit Motilal resigned the Committee in the early stage of its work.

The Committee was appointed to examine the whole question of training of Indians for the army, and of establishing an Indian Sandhurst.

Though many months have elapsed since the submission of the Report to the authorities the Government of India in a half-hearted communique state that they have not yet formed their conclusions According to them, the Committee's Report will be the starting point for discussion and there seems to be no hope that the recommendations will be immediately given effect to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DELAYING TACTICS.

SIMLA, MAR. 31.

Far reaching and fundamental changes are recommended by the Skeen Committee, their central feature being the abandonment of the 8 unit scheme, and its replacement by a scheme, proposing that half the total cadre of the King's Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army be Indians in 1952, the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst in 1933, and the opening of all the wings of the Army to Indians. The Committee recognise the need for the highest efficiency, for the maintenance of the proportion of British recruitment and the possibility that the scheme might require to be modified in the light of experience. The Report is practically unanimous. The Government of India in issuing the report say in a Press communique:—

Government consider it necessary to emphasise that neither they nor His Majesty's Government have yet formed their conclusions on it and that those conclusions must necessarily take account of certain factors, of which it was not within the province of the Committee to undertake a complete survey. For example, although the Committee's recommendations in themselves, are designed primarily with a view to Indian conditions, the problems of recruitment and training of King's Commissioned Officers for whatever service, are essentially an Imperial concern and any proposals reacting on them will require the close scrutiny by His Majesty's Government and their military advisers. Again Government when called upon to deal with any scheme of increasing Indianisation extending over a number of years must leave themselves free to consider, whether the basis of that scheme offers a sure stable line of advance towards the creation of a Dominion Army or whether alternative methods which did not fall within the Committee's terms of reference might more profitably be explored. The Committee's Report will thus be used as a starting point for discussions with His Majesty's Government to whom the Government of India will in due course forward their considered views on it.

8 UNIT SCHEME UNSUITABLE.

The Committee hold that the present system of recruitment of Indians to the King's Commissioned Ranks has failed and quote the opinion of Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Prabashankar Pattani that from a national as well as a wider point of view both Imperial and Asiatic, it is imperative to secure the best possible material for the Indian Officers of the Army. Hitherto, no acceleration in Indianisation had taken place and various causes contributed to the paucity of candidates. These causes are examined and remedies are suggested. The 8 unit scheme is held not only to conflict with the principle of co-operation between the British and the Indian in every other sphere of administration, but the test formulated is considered to be unfair and too severe upon the first generation of Indian officers who had already other disadvantages to overcome. Both for psychological and practical reasons, the continuance of the scheme can, in the Committee's opinion, conduce to the failure and its abandonment is recommended. The scope of employment of Indians into higher ranks of the Army in India should be greatly extended and facilities provided in India to train them for King's Commission Rank.

THE INDIAN SANDHURST.

A substantial and progressive scheme of Indianisation should be adopted, and subject to the present standard of efficiency being maintained, should be faithfully carried out. Such a scheme should provide for the following measures (a) In 1928, the number of vacancies at present ten allotted to Indians be doubled, and thereafter, increased progressively by four a year, until a military college on the lines of Sandhurst is established in India in 1933, the interval being used for raising the necessary buildings and arranging staff, etc. The Committee has adopted Sandhurst as their model in preference to the Canadian or American system, for the reason that India being in need of a large standing army must follow the standard of military efficiency at Sandhurst. But in order to make up for the academic deficiency, it is laid down that there be three years course, of which the first year be devoted mainly to academic study and the last two mainly to military training, through instructors who should be mainly British. The Indian Sandhurst should at the start have an establishment of 100 cadets doing a three years course, the establishment of the college to be increased progressively. The Committee recommend that in order to maintain the Imperial connection in Military matters, 20 vacancies should continue to be reserved for Indians at Sandhurst after the opening of the Military college in India. Advantages of this course are held to outweigh the fear that those Indians trained at the British college might look down on those trained in India. It is pointed out in this connection, that the British military institutions did not concede admission above five per cent of their recruitment to Indians. This meant that India must have her own institutions. The Committee recommend that successful cadets from the Indian Sandhurst be granted King's Commission in His Majesty's land forces. They attach great importance to this and mention the instance of Canadian Dominion Commission being recently admitted as equivalent to the King's Commission.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ALL RANKS.

As regards other wings of the Army, the Committee urge that Indians be made eligible for employment as King's Commissioned Officers in the Artillery, Engineer, Signal, Tank and Air Arms, provided they qualify by the same tests as British boys. From 1928, eight vacancies be allotted to Indians at Woolwich and two at Cranwell to be increased progressively in due proportion. It may be desirable later, to provide the facilities of Woolwich at the Indian Sandhurst. The Committee, however, to ensure best efficiency recommend that cadets commissioned from the Indian Sandhurst be attached to a cavalry or infantry unit in the United Kingdom for a year, and in the case of establishment of Woolwich in India, the cadet would attend courses at Chatham and Cambridge and at Larkill.

RECIPROCITY OF ADMISSION.

Reciprocally it is recommended that the door of Indian institutions should be open to Britishers who might like to enter them. Under the proposed scheme of Indianisation, the Committee compute that half the total cadre of officers in the Indian Army would be Indian in 1952. Opinion on this point was not unanimous, as Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Major Zorawarsingh wanted this 50 per cent Indianisation to be attained in fifteen years and Sir Phiroze Sethna and Major Daflo wanted it to be reached in 20 years. The Committee, however, make no recommendation as to what ratio of Indian and British recruitment should be after fifty percentage is reached. The Committee assume generally the employment in India of a quota of British troops and acknowledge that the progress of the scheme must be contingent upon the success being secured at every

(Continued on page 9.)

NANKING OUTRAGES.

SWORN STATEMENTS OF CONSULS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 30

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to questions, Sir A. Chamberlain stated that sworn statements of the British Consul-General, the United States Consul and many responsible British and American residents showed that looting at Nanking was carried out by uninformed soldiers belonging to the command of General Chang chien. Looters in small parties were controlled by the blowing of whistles and were called off by bugles shortly after the firing from warships.

Many foreign women had their clothes torn off. Two American women were only just saved from attempted violation by the northern troops. Local inhabitants did not molest foreigners but they were friendly and assisted the foreigners to escape. After describing the treatment to th Americans and Japanese, Sir A. Chamberlian said that steps which might be proper for his Majesty's and other Governments whose nationals were ill-treated and whose flags were outraged were being considered.—Reuter.

APOLOGY TENDERED TO JAPANESE COMMANDER.

THREAT OF DRASTIC STEPS.

LONDON, March 30

Shanghai.—Chang Kai-shek's Chief of Staff and secretary boarded to-day the Japanese flagship to convey apologies for the Nanking affair. The representative of the Japanese naval commander, replying, expressed surprise at the conduct of the Southern troops and declared that the Japanese Navy would hereafter take drastic steps in the event of the Southerners acting unlawfully and firing on Japanese streamers without good cause.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI

LONDON, March 30

Hongkong.—The first Green Howards Headquarters staff infantry and artillery brigades and other details have left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

PALITANA DAY HARTAL.

AMEDABAD, Mar. 31.

Seth Anandji Kalianji has submitted an appeal to the Government of India on behalf of the Jain community against the decision of Hon. Mr. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General in the dispute between Jains and the Palitana State. Jains here are observing to-morrow as the Palitana Day, when they will observe hartal, organise processions and hold meetings. The Jain Marwari Ascetic who was fasting at Palitana to expedite a settlement of the dispute has given up fasting after fasting for ten days at the persuasion of Jains.—A. P.

AMERICAN MISSION LOOTED.

LONDON, March 30

Washington.—A despatch of Admiral Williams says that the American Catholic Mission at Paichoy had been looted and priests have fled to Kochny. It is reported that practically the whole of a thousand American religious workers in the danger areas have reached Shanghai, or are reported to be safe in other parts of the country while some have left for America because they are convinced that it will be many months before foreign missionary work can be resumed.—Reuter.

LULL IN CHINESE EVENTS

LONDON, Mar. 30

There is a lull in the events at Shanghai and the improvement in the labour situaton continued despite the prevailing air of uncertainly. The withdrawal of British and American communities from Chungking, Ichang, Changsha and elsewhere on the upper reaches of Yangtse is approved here in view of the recent events indicating that situation in these localities may at any moment get out of hand and foreign lives in the zone of hostilities be endangered. For some weeks trade has been practically at a stand-still and the missionary churches and institutions in several cases have been occupied nd looted, several missionaries barely escaping with lives.—B. O. W.

BENGAL P. C. C.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE.

MR S. S. IYENGAR'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow. He will stay here for two days with a view to finally settle the Bengal Congress dispute.—Free Press.

MR. A. R IYENGAR URGES AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who came to Calcutta 'en route' to Madras had conversations with the leaders of the two parties in the Bengal Congress Committee. He urged them to make up their differences and come to an amicable settlement.

He left for Madras last night.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

MR. SEN GUPTA PROPOSED BY CONGRESS PARTY

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

It is understood that there were two meetings behind closed doors and in separate rooms, of the newly elected Congress Councillors and the newly elected Muhammadan Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta at the B.P.C.C. offices this evening, and that Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Sarat C. Bose were elected by the Congress Councillors for nomination as Aldermen, with a view to electing the former as Mayor. There will be another meeting of Congress Councillors on Friday to elect three others for nomination as Aldermen, two of whom will be Mahomedans selected by Congress and Muhammadan Councillors in consultation.

It is also understood that though the Congress Municipal Association and the Muhammadan Association will remain separate organisations, they will form a coalition party in the Corporation of Calcutta. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was present at both the meetings.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI IMPROVING.

PROCEEDING TO AMBOLI FOR REST.

BELGAUM, Mar. 31.

Mr. Gandhi's health is distinctly improving. He will rest at Belgaum till 15th April. After that date, he may proceed to Amboli, 45 miles from Belgaum, which is comparatively cooler.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S HEALTH.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

LAHORE, Mar. 31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had good sleep last night and is progressing well towards recovery. Her injury is gradually healing up, and she expects to be able to resume her public activities within a week.—A. P.

MORE CANT ON CO-OPERATION.

„ DECISION RESTS WITH INDIA HERSELF."

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON STATUTORY COMMISSION.

AMAZING INTERPRETATION OF INCHCAPE LIMIT.

The debate on India was initiated in the House of Lords by Lord Ollvier, in the course of which Lord Birkenhead made a lengthy statement on many outstanding problems.

A considerable portion of the speech was devoted to the Indo-African settlement, the Bengal Detenus, the Exchange Controversy and particularly to the problem of the Defence of India. His Lordship played the role of an apologist for the high military expenditure and gave an amazing interpretation of the Inchcape limit of military expenditure.

Referring to the question of further constitutional change, Lord Birkenhead said he was not a slave of date and the decision of that question still lay with India herself, and that his appeal was still as it was two years ago—"for commonsense and reasonableness."

Referring to Hindu-Muslim question, Lord Birkenhead found fault with leaders and accused them of subordinating nationalism to sectarianism, and added that he would watch with attention the development of the proposed Hindu-Muslim entente with regard to joint electorates.

APOLOGIA FOR HIGH MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, March 30.

The House of Lords was crowded when the Indian debate was initiated by Lord Olivier asking for information particularly with regard to the prospects of any steps being taken soon for the preparation and consideration of further Constitutional changes also with regard to the Indo-South African Agreement, continued detention of persons arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, and the policy of the Government with regard to the rating of rupee in which matter he declared that for the sake of financial expediency they were stabilising a system which favoured British interests over here against the producer and Indian interests.

Lord Olivier described the Indo-South African Agreement as admirable reasonable and fair to both parties, and likely be of great value not only to the Union of South Africa but also the Indians, who hoped to maintain their posttion in South Africa. He asked whether any steps were being taken to secure the appointment of a representative of the Government of India to reside permanently in South Africa and act as adviser and liaison officer.

Lord Birkenhead said that neither side gained advantage in the honourable settlement which was a credit to both Governments. He paid warm tributes to Sir Mahomed Habibullah and General Hertzog

INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

Lord Birkenhead said that the question of appointment of the agent of the Government of India in South Africa was now being discussed. The Indo-South African Settlement had only been brought about by a spirit of mutual forbearance and goodwill with which the two Delegations approached the very difficult question, and resourcefulness applied to the discovery of its solution. Great credit was due to Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the other Indian members of the Delegation. He paid a sincere tribute of wisdom to the high statesmanship of General Hertzog and his colleagues in the very difficult circumstances. He expressed the opinion that the agreement marked the beginning of a period of cordial cooperation and more intimate and friendly relations between the two Governments. Each Government had come to appreciate the difficulties of the other. Mistrust and suspicion had been replaced by understanding and goodwill. A complete change of atmosphere that has been brought about is the best augury for the harmonious working of the agreement and adjustment of any difficulties in future.

Replying to Lord Olivier with regard to the prospect of early steps for the prepartion and consideration of further constitutional change, Lord Birkenhead said:—"I would ask him in turn, does he feel quite certain that the advancement of that magic date of 1929 which has occupied so much attention in India during last six years is now in fact a desire of those who have hitherto urged it with such untiring persistence. I have thought myself that I have seen lately signs, among the leaders of Indian opinion of a reluctance to rush this fence now that the march of time has brought it so unescapably close; but I don't dwell unduly upon that point. Unless Parliament were to decide otherwise and to amend the law accordingly a Commission must be instituted not later than the end of year 1929. Having regard to the known climatic conditions, any advancement of this date must mean that the Commission would be constituted in time to commence its labours in late autumn, either this year or next."

NOT A SLAVE OF DATE.

Lord Birkenhead proceeded:—"The

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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MOST ECONOMIC INDUSTRY.

HAND--SPINNING AND HAND--WEAVING.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S DEFENCE.

BOMBAY EVIDENCE CONCLUDES.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President and Mr. Jayasukhalal Mehta, secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, were examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India when it met again in the Town Hall, on Thursday morning. Mr. J. K. Mehta, in his written statement said:—

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

My Committee are of opinion that there is a vast field for research with regard to Indian agriculture. They recognise that useful work in this direction has been done at Pusa and other places both by the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. While recognising this, however, they must clearly indicate that whatever research work has been done up to now has affected but a small portion of Indian agriculture and that large tracts of land are cultivated year after year and large crops turned out without their being affected for the better by the results of any research work. The Indian agriculturist is conservative like agriculturists all over the world, but not so conservative as not to accept recommendations made for his benefit. My Committee can point out, as an instance, the work being done by the Indian Central Cotton Committee which is a body meant for specialising in cotton. They readily recognise that this Colton Committee has done useful work, though they may have differed in the past with regard to some of its activities. There is also the Sugar Bureau which too should be credited with some useful work. It must be said, at the same time, that the results arrived at by such Committees or Bureaus do not reach the agriculturists in this country owing to their want of education. In any other country where the percentage of literacy is far higher than that in this country results of research work would be circulated broadcast by means of leaflets magic lantern shows, special sections, etc., but the abysmal illiteracy of the Indian agriculturists prevents the adoption of all these methods in this country. So while emphasising the need for research work, my Committee would like to emphasize still more the need for the spread of primary education throughout the country. There are several problems of the rural areas like sanitation, want of medical help, poverty of the ryots, etc., which are, to a large extent, due to the agricultural illiteracy. My Committee trust that the Royal Commission will lay a very great emphasis upon the necessity and importance of primary education. My Committee are of opinion that the education given in rural areas must include at least the elements of agricultural education which would make the boys and girls of the peasants better farmers.

DIVISION IN HOLDINGS.

One of the greatest causes of the economic poverty of the rural population in this country is the very large division in holdings consequent upon the peculiar Hindu Inheritance Laws. The agricultural holdings are reduced to the size of even 2, 4 and 5 acres and sometimes even less. In fact, the average size of an agricultural holding in this country is probably much smaller than is to be found in any other civilised country. These holdings do not give even bare maintenance and yet such is the love of land of these people and such is the dearth of any useful vocation that an agricultural family will not shift to any other place leaving off its holding which does not even give it sufficient means to maintain itself. It is upto the Royal Commission to find out if any way can be found out of this "impasse." It may be mentioned that several Provincial Governments, so far as the information of my Committee goes, have been considering this question, but it is so delicate that upto this time it has not been found possible to take any definite steps to remove the evil. The matter is said to be delicate here as it involves the Hindu Inheritance Laws which affect a large mass of population, both agricultural and non-agricultural. The one possible remedy seems to be to fix a limit of what may be called an economic agricultural holding and prevent alienation of land below such limit. The question is whether this can be done without affecting the Hindu Inheritance Laws or whether these Laws should be changed in the interests of the country.

SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Question relating to agricultural industries, is very important. In the opinion of my Committee the only subsidiary industry which can be suggested for the whole of India is the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry. There are other subsidiary industries like dairying, poultry farming, sericulture, apiculture, toy making, match manufacture, etc., but all these have got their limitation. Sericulture and apiculture, for instance, require a particular climate, while even dairying will not be [illegible] all the different parts [illegible] Ha[illegible] spinning and hand-weaving, on the contrary, was once an All-India agricultural subsidiary industry and there is no reason why it should not again regain its old position. My Committee consider this industry here only from the point of view of an agricultural subsidiary industry, i.e., an industry which is useful for occupying the spare time of agriculturists and giving them an occupation when they are not otherwise engaged. The idea is to have every village as a self-contained unit. The yarn produced by the house-wives working on the spinning-wheel in their spare time will be turned into cloth by the weavers of the village who are generally paid in kind. It is found that in this wise every family will provide its own clothing for the whole year from its own yarn. The hand-loom industry is still alive and thriving to such an extent that it practically supplies one-third of the total requirements of India in the shape of cotton piece-goods. The hand-spinning-wheel is not, however, so evident as it was before, but given a proper organisation and proper credit facilities this cottage industry of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth will meet with much success and will go to relieve the agricultural poverty to a very large extent.

Questioned by the President, Mr. Mehta maintained that spinning was a very benefic al subsidiary occupation for agriturists. It would bring nearly 5 annas per pound of cotton. Even in busy times, agriculturists could spin at the rate of two hours a day; in slack season, of course, more.

"A CRIMINAL ACT."

Answering a question of the President, Mr. Walchand Hirachand said that the Government of India had done a criminal act in getting the ratio stabilized at 18d. That ratio inflicted a direct loss upon Indian agriculturists.

Replying to Sir Henry Lawrence, Mr. J. K. Mehta stated that he was not aware of any caste prejudices in the way of a general introduction of hand-spinning and hand weaving. It was the considered opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that spinning and weaving were the most sound and economic subsidiary industries for the agriculturists. The statistical figures quoted in the statement were the witness' own

WANTED AN ORGANISATION.

To Dr. Hyder, Mr. J. K. Mehta replied that in every village there were men and women who had got lot of spare time at their disposal to devote to any subsidiary occupation. An organisation was required to induce those men and women to take to spinning. It may be a Government organisation or a private one.

Sir Chunilal Mehta:—How do you say that the Bombay Government are slack in starting irrigation schemes? If it is a fact, what is it due to?

Mr. Walchand Hirachand:—It may be due to want of energy and forethought on the part of the Government. And, besides, there was lot of difference between starting the schemes and making those schemes successful.

SOCIETY OF WEAVERS.

To a question of Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta replied that in Madras there had been non-official efforts to supply cotton slivers to districts where cotton was not grown. The witness had learnt from Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar that nearly 3,000 men and women in Madras, were being supported by hand spinning. The witness further assured the Commissioners that, sooner or later, Khadiar would have its day. It was being fast revived in almost all parts of India. Mr. Mehta maintained that a co-operative society of weavers would be a most useful organisation for encouraging spinning among agriculturists. A society of this kind must make it a point only to weave hand-spun yarn. Such an organisation could distribute cotton and get the handspun yarn in return.

Replying to Sir James McKenna, Mr. Walchand Hirachand emphasized the fact that primary education had to be made free if it was going to be made compulsory.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, replying to a question of Mr. Calvert, informed the Commission that many types of spinning wheels had been tested and it was found by expert spinners that no spinning wheel other than the old one, would work satisfactorily. Even in old type wheels there was a lot of difference according to different provinces.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDES.

At this stage of the enquiry, the Marquis of Linthgow announced that the Bombay evidence was concluded. The Commission then proceeded with the private business. Most of the members of the Commission sail for Europe by tomorrow's mail.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The following is the most significant [illegible] in the written statement submitted [illegible] the Royal Commission on Agriculture by Mr. G. L. Goheen, Principal, Sangli Industrial and Agricultural school:

The supply of teachers and institutions in the Bombay Presidency is hardly sufficient, especially when the more elementary type of agricultural education is considered. The introduction of the Agricultural Bias Course in the Vernacular Middle Schools is a splendid move, and it appears to be the effort of Government to provide teachers for this course as rapidly as it can. However, there should be more of the strictly agricultural schools of the Loni type, and teachers for such schools, well qualified, are much needed.

There may not be an urgent need for schools of the Loni type in each district just now, but it is the belief of the writer that, if such schools were supplied, they would be well attended. These schools would naturally attempt to give training in those problems of agriculture that are peculiar to the district served, as well as in more general agriculture. They would thus make themselves popular by helping both the present and future generations.

Teachers in rural schools should be drawn from the agricultural classes. Such teachers naturally would have much more in connection with rural life themselves than if drawn from urban conditions, and they would also have more at stake in training their pupils, especially if drawn from the district in which they are teaching. However, it is taken for granted that they should be most carefully selected.

Attendances at existing institutions, so far as the experience of the writer is concerned, are fairly good. They could be improved if more propaganda was carried on in the rural areas. The advantages of rural life should be visualized, and if prospective students were given an opportunity to visit agricultural schools and see for themselves what such an education means, the results would be very good.

Pupils in the elementary agricultural schools are being drawn largely from the agricultural classes, so far as the experience of the writer is concerned.

INCENTIVE FOR FARM LIFE.

The main incentive which induces lads to study agriculture naturally is a liking for farm life. This, if made attractive, will be the greatest factor in influencing lads to go in for it. Other incentives are, the crowded and unhealthy conditions of cities as compared with rural life, the financial gain in such life, and inherent love for one's own soil and place of birth.

The use of the Project Method in teaching agriculture may be employed to very great advantage. These projects, if carried on at the homes of the pupil, on land supplied by the parent, will stimulate even greater effort than if carried on at the field of the schoool. Such, at any rate, has been the experience in America. One's own relatives and friends are likely to become deeply interested in the project, and if it is intelligently supervised, it should prove to be profitable from the financial point of view, as well as from that of mere training and experience.

Nature study as a help, or introduction, to the study of agriculture, is very valuable. The aid received from birds, the helpful and harmful kinds of insects, and many other features of Nature study will help to create a grater interest in and liking for agriculture. School plots and farms also may be made very useful. If Home Projects can not be carried on, the Project Method may easily be employed on the School Plots or Farms. In any case, such Plots and Farms should exist, and it should always be the aim of the school staff to use them for both training and demonstration purposes.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

The development of Agricultural Clubs for the youth of depressed and middle classes should prove to be very helpful for the interests of agricultural education. These clubs might be developed under the auspices of Rural Scouts, or possibly as separate and independent organisations. The competitive idea may be worked out in them to good advantage, with suitable rewards in the way of visits to agricultural exhibitions, schools or colleges. Such competition will stimulate keen rivalry, with a clean sporting spirit in it while the factors of organization, office bearing, and business-like conduct, will arouse enthusiasm both for the clubs themselves and for the purposes or which they exist.

Adult education in rural tracts may be popularised through more and better literature of a simple nature dealing with the various phases of agriculture; the use of the steroptican and other methods of vizualization; and the organization of various kinds of agricultural clubs for the study of agriculture. Those doing or supervising this kind of work should have a spirit of helpful service and should be always keen to stimulate interest in and attention to the possibilities of this kind of education.

JOINT-ELECTORATE DETRINENTAL.'

MADRAS MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' OPINION

MADRAS, Mar. 31.

Ten out of 13 Muslim Councillors of the local Council have issued a statement to the Free Press in which they say that after carefully considering the full significance of the joint electorates they have come to the definite conclusion that under the present circumstances joint electorates for Muslims in this Presidency will not only prove detrimental to the political advancement of the Muslims but will also jeopardise their interests and to a great extent hamper the good relations now existing between the Hindus and Muslims.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST "FORWARD."

APPEAL ADMITTED.

EDITOR ALLOWED TO CONTINUE ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Graham and Mr. Justice Cumming an appeal was admitted on behalf of Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Mr. P. B. Dhur, editor and printer of "Forward" to set aside the conviction and sentence passed against them by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition in connexion with the publication of an article headed "Anarchy ni Pabna", in the issue of "Forward," dated July 7, of last year.

The editor who was given three years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 300, has been allowed to continue on bail.—Free Press.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

DETENU'S PRAYER DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

In delivering judgment the Chief Justice said that it was important to observe two things. The appellant had been arrested and detained in jail sometime before October, but for long before the date of this application, he was not a person who was deaained in jail. His exact position had been defined by the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. It was also important to note that the applicant at the time of his application, was not within the limits of Calcutta, and the person who was said to have him in custody at the time of his application was not in Calcutta. His Lordship said that if it was true that a person who was ordinarily residents within the original jurisdiction of the High Court carried with him a bundle of rights, given originally by parliamentary enactments to Englishmen in England, and if it was true that when he went to the mofussil he carried with him those right as a kind of personal law, then the circumstances that he was an ordinary resident of Calcutta might be a matter of considerable importance.

THREE MAIN GROUNDS.

There were three main grounds to be dealt with in this case, namely, whether there was any right of appeal, whether the respondent was the person to whom a writ of 'habeas corpus' could be directed, and whether the Act of 1925 was 'ultra vires' or not. Dealing with legality or otherwise of the Act, His Lordship said that the chief section with which they were concerned was Section 80 A. Much had been argued on the phrase "peace and good government" and His Lordship pointed out that Section 72 gave power to the Governor-General to make Ordinances in case of emergency for "peace and good government" in British India or any part thereof, so that the phrase applied not only to local legislatures, but also to the Governor-General in Council. These were words of the widest significance, and it was not open for any court of law to consider in regard to any particular piece of legislation whether in fact it would conduce to peace and good government. His Lordship referred to Section 65, clause 1, and said that the question was whether the directions given by the Government of Bengal to the applicant under Section 15 of the Act were repugnant to clause 4 of Section 80-A which said that the local legislature had no power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament.

"CONTENTION THAT MUST FAIL."

Referring to the point whether the citizens of Calcutta enjoyed all the statute law and common law of England, His Lordship held that the introduction of statute and English common law into Calcutta was only partial. In this case, His Lordship said that it could not be contended that Magna Charta or the Petition of Rights had been affected by an act of the local legislature. His Lordship would not admit as sound the proposition of present day law, that a citizen of Calcutta who went into the mofussil for any purpose of criminal law was in a different position from any other Indian whom he met. In his Lordship's view, the contention that Magna Charta or the Petition of Rights entitled this Court to hold the Act of 1925 as 'ultra vires,' was a contention that must fail.

JUDGMENT UPHELD.

Dealing with the question whether any appeal lay, His Lordship held that it was not open to the applicant to take recourse to the preorogative act of 'habeas corpus' when Section 401 provided relief and therefore, appeal did not lie. If this view was wrong, His Lordship said that still, the question as to whether the respondent was in custody of the applicant should be answered in the negative, as would appear from his affidavit. In view of this, His Lordship upheld the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckland and dismissed the appeal.—A. P.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

ENTRY IN BANK BALANCE-SHEET.

AMENDMENT OF FORMS.

The following communique is issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

In India as in other countries, it is not the practice to show in the Balance sheet of a Bank, Bad and Doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of Auditors. Recently, however, in the case of P. D. Shamdasani vs. S. N. Pochkhanawala and others, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have held that the prescribed form of Balance sheet (i.e. Form F. in the 3rd. Schedule to the Indian Companies Act of 1913) requires that Bad and Doubtful debts should be shown on the Assets side, and the provision made for them on the Liabilities side. The Court concluded that if this finding operated so as to cause undue inconvenience to Banks, they should move the Governor-General-in-Council to amend the form under the powers conferred on him by Section 151 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

A petition to the Governor-General in-Council to amend the Form has been presented by three Banks, viz. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., The Bank of India, Ltd., and the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., The petition is supported by the Imperial Bank of India, which is not governed by the Indian Companies Act and is not, therefore, directly affected. The Government of India have decided to alter the form in respect of Banks, so as to bring it in conformity with the existing practice. The alteration for this purpose has been published in the Gazette of India, in accordance with Section 151 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

In pursuance of Sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 151 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, (VII of 1913), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in Form F. in the Third Schedule of that Act., viz:—

(1) In the column headed "Capital and Liabilities" to the Sub-head "Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts" the words and brackets "(in the case of Companies other than Banks)" shall be added.

(2) In the column headed "Property and Assets" in the Sub-head "Book Debts."—

(a) after the words "Book Debts" the words and brackets "(other than Bad and Doubtful debts of a Bank for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors)" shall be added; and

(b) for the words "in all cases" where they first occur the words "in all other cases" shall be substituted.

INDIAN WOMEN ON THE STAGE.

(Continued from page 6).

ma?" My answer is, "the dramas of the future theatre have yet to begin to be written." We have got a bad habit of associating drama only with numbers—whether of actors, songs, costumes or curtains and the details painted on the curtains. Complexity is not bigness. Merely a number of people and gaudy colours and bright electric lamps do not make drama. Simplicity will be the note of the future theatre—the simplicity of a flower, a ruby or the thought of a great man. There is a simplicity about true vastness. The vision of eternity is born when the gaudy details of time vanish. In many a future drama a few intense men will set the world throbbing.

MOTOR-SPEED RECORD BROKEN.

MAJ. SEGRAVE'S PERFORMANCE ON 1000 H. P. SUNBEAM.

LONDON, March 30

The international motor speed records for one kilometre, one mile and five kilometres were broken by Major Segrave's performance in his 1,000 horse-power Sunbeam on the Daytona beach, Florida, yesterday. The kilometre was covered at a speed of 202,988 miles per hour, the mile at a speed of 205,988 miles per hour, the five kilometres at 202,675 miles per hour. The speeds are calculated on the main speed of runs up and down the course. Travelling down the wind he touched the speed of 207,507 miles per hour for a mile and 207,509 miles for five kilometres. The previous international records for flying mile and flying kilometre were held by Captain Malcolm Campbell who driving a special Napier Campbell car at Pendine Carmarthen, in February, covered the mile at a speed of 174,224 miles per hour and the kilometre at 174,883 miles per hour.

The breaking of records was not the sole purpose of Segrave's test from which data affecting every branch of the motor industry will, it is hoped, be obtained while the Aeronautical Research will benefit from more exact knowledge of the behaviour of fast moving bodies on land. Many different alloy steels have been prepared and are used in this car's construction and the knowledge of their performance under great strains will be of practical value to the matallurgy.

Months on research too have been spent on tyres alone and their behaviour under strain will be closely studied. Preparatory to the building of the car the aerostaticians were for many weeks engaged in calculating wind and ground reactions against the machine at a speed of two hundred miles per hour and extraordinary methods had to be adopted owing to purely theoretical nature of experiments. Most of the experiments with the actual car were carried out by Messrs. Vickers Aeronautical Laboratory at Weybridge where several models were made and tested in wind funnels.—B. O. W.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

400 ENTOMBED MINERS RESCUED

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Harrisburg (Pennsylvania).—The Mining Department was today informed that about 400 miners had been entombed as a result of an explosion in the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company's Ehrenfield mine.

As a result of desperate efforts of rescue parties, however, volunteers for which rushed to the scene from all parts, practically all 400 entombed men have been brought up safe and well. Ten bodies have been recovered. The explosion was so violent that it wrecked two-storey brick buildings 200 feet from the mine.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Eight miners are reported to have been killed in an explosion at Fanline County Coal Corporation's mine at Ledford.—Reuter.

AN ALL-INDIA LADIES MEMORIAL.

MRS. CHAUDHURANI'S APPEAL FOR NEPALI YOUTH'S RELEASE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

After strongly condemning the monstrous sentence passed upon the Nepali youth, Mrs. Hemanta Kumari Chaudhurani of Patiala suggests that there should be an All-India appeal from the women of all casts and creeds for the immediate release of Kharag Bahadur. She writes:—

"I had every hope that the chivalrous English Judge would have thought of meeting the ends of justice in this case with a very light punishment in the event of the chivalrous self-sacrificing Nepali youth being deemed guilty in the eye of the Law; but our hopes have not been fulfilled. This is not a political case nor does it involve any communal question, and without wasting time in brooding over the miseries of prison life of the convicted young man—of whom any parent or men and women of any community would feel proud; I should like to suggest that apart from the steps you must be taking in getting the sentence modified, if not quashed, there should be an All-India appeal from women of all communities—not excluding Europeans or women of other foreign countries willling to join—for release from jail, if not acquittal, of the brave Kharag Bahadur Singh."—Free Press.

KHARAG BAHADUR'S HEROISM.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR FOR RELEASE,

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

At a meeting of the Hindus of Burra-Lazar to-day, it was resolved that a memorial should be sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, praying for the exercise of the royal prerogative of pardon in the case of Kharag Bahadur and his release. Law students of Calcutta University, at a meeting this evening at Asutosh Building, also decided to appeal to His Excellency for the exercise of the royal prerogative to commute the sentence.—A. P.

SENTENCE ON KHARAG BAHADUR.

LAW STUDENTS' PRAYER FOR COMMUTATION

CALCUTTA, March 31.

At a meeting of law students, held last night, Professor Choudhary presiding a resolution was passed appealing to the Governor to exercise royal prerogative to commute the eight years' sentence passed on Kharag Bahadur Singh and set him free.—Free Press.

SEVERE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

3 MEN AND CATTLE KILLED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

Intimation has just been received here of a severe cyclone which has created havoc at Nijampur. It is reported that the school, bazar, and several other houses at Karehat have been blown down. Three persons and numerous cattle were killed. The damage, as far as can be ascertained, is reported to have exceeded a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

"NOT A SLAVE OF DATES!"

(Continued from page 7.)

issue has thus become narrow one—so that ten or even five years hence it would have become difficult to realise that the choice between 1927, 1928 or 1929 as the date of initiation of this enquiry should have been one to arouse a grave controversy. However that may be, I decline as I stated once before in this house to be a slave of a date and the decision of this question still lies with India herself. If the results follow which might reasonably be expected, from fairly favourable auguries disclosed by the past four months if, that is, it becomes apparent that the present constitution with all its forces is being accepted as an instrument for serious and sustained effort to collaborate in securing better Government of India—to quote the description applied to the Act of 1858—then I see no reason to anticipate that His Majesty's Government and Parliament if so advised by the Governor-General, will be found over-anxious to insist upon waiting until the ten-year period has run its full course. My appeal is still as it was two years ago, for commonsense and reasonableness. The pursuit of political will-o'-the-wisps has not so far proved very profitable nor would it hereafter. An intelligent discharge of the existing powers is a powerful argument for the extension and irrational obstruction a powerful argument against. The critical months which we await will determine the decision. I earnestly hope that at long last we shall meet a sanity and sobriety of action which will encourage and fortify those who have established the present constitution in the hope of witnessing its evolutionary extension".

PROBLEM OF DETENUS.

Lord Birkenhead stated he had been constantly consulting the Bengal Government with regard to detenus. He did not contemplate a policy of indefinite detention, but the release, at present, of all likely to lead to further outbreaks he would not attempt to deflect or set aside their judgment. On the contrary he would support them.

ELECTIONS

Dealing with elections in India, Lord Birkenhead said:— "The noble lord, my predecessor, has several times in his speech and writing claimed that the position attained by the followers of the Swarajists creed in most Councils as a result of the elections of 1923 entitled them to be regarded and treated as constitutional Opposition is treated by the Government of the day in all established Parliamentary governments. The events have in my judgment proved this claim to be misconceived. This is not an occasion for the philosophic examination of the theoretic basis of party Government, but I imagine that none of your lordships would dissent from the proposition that although no doubt the main function of the opposition is to oppose the very conception of Government and opposition presupposes acceptance by both alike of the framework of Constitution within which they function and their being. Without this postulate the forms of Parliamentary Government are empty and meaningless and it was the denial of this postulae which as I understand it, formed the bedrock of Swarajist creed. Their policy was to endeavour by uniform continuous and detenus would involve the risk of recrudescence of murderous outrages for which he would not assume responsibility. As long as the Bengal Government and the Government of India contiued to advise him that the release of any individual was consistent obstruction within the Councils—this is not my phrase but "ipsissima verba" of the party's manifesto of 1923—to make Government through Councils impossible."

"STERILE CREED OF SWARAJISTS."

Lord Birkenhead continued:—"And why? Because Parliament decided in 1919 that bold step forward then taken towards responsible government could not for time being be more than a stage in advance and should not be a consummate and complete abdication of the authority on the part of this country. I will not be so rash as to attempt to predict, from the present composition of Councils, the probable course of their action during the next three years; but I think it not unduly optimistic to discern the grounds for hope that the sterile and reactionary character of the creed of the rigid Swarajist would become apparent to Indian intelligence generally, and indeed to not a few of its former exponents. do not deny that the last session of the Indian National Congress decided by the majority to affirm the past policy of the Swaraj st party; but it is instructive to observe that the Swarajist Party has now discarded its title in favour of the title of the Congress Party, thereby perhaps advertising (what had become during the last few years increasingly obvious) that the Congress which in the past numbered within its fold practically every Indian of character and enlightenment is no longer entitled to arogate to itself the description of national. For it is an open secret that the decision to decline the responsibility of ministerial office in provinces where the Swarajists were in sufficient strength to warrant an invitation to assume it or to support a ministry formed from other parties where this was not the case, was received in more than one province with great searchings of heart by the Paty's local adherents. While it is no secret at all but a plain fact that those who profess and call themselves Swarajists have been returned in diminished numbers to nearly every council and that most of the socalled Responsivists and Independents who are now to be found in appreciable numbers in all Councils are persons who having hitherto marched under the Swarajist banner have declined any longer to bind themselves to the programme of barren and naked obstruction.

HINDU-MUSLIM ANTAGONISM.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim antagonism Lord Birkenhead said he wished he could report that this gave ground for less anxiety and constant watchfulness on the part of authorities than nine months ago. Unfortunately, he could make no such report though he was glad to think that the situation in some places was less acute than last summer, but bigoted intolerance had led to Hindu-Moslem clash in a remote village in Bengal, only three weeks ago. This was only one of the four serious collisions during the last six months... But almost disquietng to my mind than the crude manifestations of mob intolerance are the jealousis and suspicions of Hindu and Moslem leaders in the field of politics for, if the leaders are incapable or undesirous of subordinating sectarianism to nationalism the prospects of the growth, among their less enlightened followers, of that spirit of reasonable accommodation which is the lifeblood of political progress can hardly be regarded as encouraging. I have no desire to dilate again upon this problem, the solution of which can be found by no one but Indians themselves; but I must be permitted to observe that until those, who contend that India is at this moment a rightful and competent arbiter of her own destiny, can lay aside the spectre of sectarian violence, their contention must necessarily fail to appeal with conviction to unprejudiced minds. Whether the discussions to which the noble Lord referred which were reported a few days ago from Delhi as having been initiated by certain Mahomedan leaders as to the feasibility of surrenderng separate Moslem electorates which form a part of the present political structure and as to the conditions upon which this change might be considered, will come to fruition and prove, as they well might to have in them the seeds of a solvent for this malaise, I have little means of judging—no more than any one of your Lordships, but I shall watch with attention the development of this most interesting indication of the movement in Indian political thought."

A HAPPY AUGURY.

Lord Birkenhead proceeded:—"I should however, be giving false impression if my observations hitherto have led you to suppose that I see only shadows on picture. I say, though not without some hesitation that the political outlook as a result of last elections, aided by the fortunate outcome to which the noble Lord very generously referred of the recent negotiations between the representatives of the South African and Indian Govenments, is one of no small promise. I shall not go further than that somewhat guarded utterance takes me. Indeed, I am conscious that some observers not inexperienced would view with unbelief even that decree of optimism. I have followed, with close attention I was bound to give to it, the session of the newly-elected legislative Assembly which must have closed and especially mentioning the Assembly I must not be taken to have overlooked the the proceedings of other and not less important Chamber of the Indian Legislature. It is however, inevitabe that one's attention at this juncture should chiefly be directed to that body which represents the more recent choice of its constituents and which by the nature of its constitution should indicate more directly the trend of the general mass political opinion.

The impressions have gained from this scrutiny I should find it difficult to indicate fully wtthin the time during which I am entitled to expect your Lordships' attention. But let me generalise by saying that while I admit that the tone of the debates has been on the whole free from bitterness that the relations between the members of the Government of India and the Opposition have been friendly, both inside and outside the House, and, while finally the Government of India has been able to find sometimes by extremely narrow majorities, sufficient support for their considered policies to secure defeat for their opponents upon issues of first class importance, yet I cannot but feel that the position even today lacks stability. I said before, and I say it again now, that by cooperation which I have before requested, I do not mean servile acceptance of any and every proposition that Government think fit to submit to the scrutiny of debate and to the verdict of the division list. As the noble Viscount, Lord Chelmsford found occasion truly to observe on a memorable occasion to the Indian Legislature, the day of autocracy is past in India.'

SIGNS OF "RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION."

"Nor am I so foolish as to waste my time to endeavour to find a point of approach to those who have succeeded in persuading themselves that they still continue to serve the interests of their country by putting into practice the orthodox Congress creed. My doubts arise from the difficulty the past session has presented of distinguishing, by test of speech and vote, between hidebound adherents of that creed and those late professors of it who claim to have been returned to the present Assembly as followers of their own individual conscience. I have already observed that Indian politics in mass are still largely perhaps inevitably the affair of personalities. But I am loath to believe that those men who have been judged worthy by their fellow-countrymen to represent their views in the Central Legislature can carry independence of judgment and action only to the extent of repuditating the colours of a particular leader while echoing his sentiments and following him on every important occasion into the division lobby. Still, in spite of such discouragements I maintain that I do see clearer signs, and from a wider area, of that "responsive co-operation" (to borrow the phraseology of Indian politicians themselves) between the British and Indian which is indispensably needed to enable the best minds of both races to think out without prejudice the testing of problems confronting them and failing which I myself can see no solid hope of progress."

EXCHANGE RATIO.

Referring to the rating of the rupee Lord Birkenhead expressed the opinion that the Assembly's acceptance of the Commission's recommendations was wise. He was convinced that any other decision would have been in the worst interests of India. Paying tribute to the "courageous skill" with which Sir Basil Blackett has administered the finances of India, Lord Birkenhead said that India in the past had enjoyed the services of a long life gifted ministers of Finance Sir Basil Blackett had worthily upheld the traditions of his predecessors. He indeed deserved well of India. After expressing satisfaction that the freeing of provinces from contributions would give the Indian ministers wider opportunities to administer their departments more liberally Lord Birkenhead continued: "There is one other part of the Indian Budget on which I must say a few words. Your Lordships may have observed that the Legislative Assembly has rejected the estimate for the Army Department as a method of protesting against certain features of the army administration, and in discharge of my responsibility to Parliament it is right that I should offer some observations on the points against which the Assembly directed its criticism."

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

"One ground, though perhaps the principal ground, of objection is the standard of military expenditure in India. It may not be out of place at the outset to attempt to remove the misconception which appears to prevail not only in India but also in some quarters in this country. The common line of criticism is that the Indian Retrenchment Committee of 1922 recommended that the military expenditure, should not exceed fifty crores of rupees (let us say 37 millions sterling year) and that the Government has failed to give effect to the recommendation. But what did my noble friend Lord Inchcape and his colleagues in fact say? They said: "Should a further fall in prices take place we consider it may be possible after a few years to reduce the military budget to a sum not exceeding fifty crores of rupees although the Commander-in-Chief"—I should explain that this was [illegible] Lord Rawlinson—"does not subscribe to this opinion." That was a very guarded expression—it is not a recommendation and what have Government done to give effect to it? They have reduced the military expenditure from 65 crores, that is about 49 millions sterling, to less than 55 crores or about 41 millions sterling in the last five years."

"The strength of the Army in India has been reduced, wisely or unwisely, by 38,000 men or 14 per cent since 1914. It is true that its cost has nearly doubled, but India can no more expect to escape the financial consequences of a world upheaval than any other part of the Empire. In the same period British military expenditure, has increased by fifty per cent. although its strength has been reduced by 16 per cent. It must be remembered that owing to rigid economy in prewar years the Indian army was actually below the efficiency level when the war broke out. The fruits of that policy were borne in Mesopotamia; and I can assure your Lordships that neither my office nor the Government of India, nor I myself will forget the lesson that was taught there, however short may, on occasions, be the memory of the Legislative Assembly. I have referred to the reduction of the strength of the army in India since the war, but I must add that that progressive reduction was acquiesced in by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson, and approved by the noble Viscount, my predecessor, not as in itself a sound military measure—it never was so claimed and never so defended—but solely because the financial conditions of India at that time made the retrenchment necessary and the improvement of external and internal situation in India had made it possible to take certain amount of rsk. I must emphasise this becaus behind the general complaint against the size of military expenditure lies the suspicion that the army in India even on the present footing far exceeds the actual requirements of the country and thus contains at the Indian expense a potential reserve which can be and is intended to be used for mperial purpose alone.

GROUNDLESS SUSPICION.

"That suspicion is absolutely without foundation. The primary purpose of the army in India has been defined in the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and endorsed by His Majesty's Governments as the "defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal order". So far from its being true that the Home Government keep troops in India which are needed by India and can at will be drawn upon for reinforcements lsewhre almost the exact opposite is the case. It is true that when for the moment conditions in India are peaceful and this is I think an answer to the specific question which the noble Lord asked me—troops can temporarily be spared from India as they are being temporarily spared at the present time to assist in emergencies elsewhere. But neither the Government of India nor I are likely to conceal from ourselves that by lending troops from the Indian garrison at this moment we are facing certain risk. It is we believe a reasonable risk or we should not have been justified in taking it, but it is reasonable only so long as the occasion is temporary. Further than that we dare not go. The strength of an army must be measured not in relation to what I may term local day-to-day contingencies, a border scuffle one day, a disturbance of public peace the next, but in relation to wider contingencies which I need no further specify. It is recognised by both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India that in certain contingencies the army in India will not suffice for the defence of ndia against external aggression, and for the maintenance of internal order, but that we shall have to obtain, should these contingencies unhappily arise reinforcements from the Imperial army in order to defend India successfully against a combination of menaces."

THE CARDINAL FACT.

"That is the cardinal fact in the question of military requirements of India and military commitments of Great Britain. In face of it, it is surely futile to say that the strength of the army exceeds its requirements as defined by the Indian Legislature itself, and to demand that it be reduced still further. Throughout all these criticisms upon the amy administration in India, I detect the belief that these matter are primarily of the concern to India alone, that there is no call on His Majesty's Government to participate in them, and that action by His Majesty's Government in this sphere is a kind of bureaucratic interferenece from Whitehall only for the reason which I have already indicated this is a mistaken view. All these questions whether they relate to interchange of reinforcements or to the spread of military training in Inda or to the Indianisation of the Indian army can only be handled with the necessary degree of success if they be brought under the comprehensive survey by a authority competent to examine them from the broadest Imperial view point. It is not enough to approach them parochially. I had in fact last year formed the conclusion that the time had now come to invite a committee of Imperial defence to consider the problem of Indian defence as a whole and take the opportunity of examining certain incidental question of which I will refer to two, because they have been mentioned in the Legislative Assembly.

"Th efirst is the report of the Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee which requires a broader survey than either the Government of India or the India Office are able to undertake in so far as relates to the potential fighting strength of India which can be placed under military training.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE REPORT

"The other is the Indian Sandhurst Committee report which will in a few days be made available to your Lordships. I shall not be expected to discuss that report this afternoon, because I have not at this stage received the Government of India's recommendations on it, but I will say this, it is a document of first rate importance, not only in what it contains, but even more perhaps in the lines of inquiry which it is bound to initiate and it presents the problem in a way which necessarily compels us to consider where we now stand and in what direction we may most safely and readily advance. So far as I am concerned I shall welcome the opportunity and use it to full. Quite obviously the problem so stated is one of Imperial scope, on which neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State is qualified to speak with final authority. I felt bound to consider whether we in India might not be well advised not to publish the report until both the Government of India and His Majesty's Government had had time to examine it and review the whole problem including the aspects of it, which are beyond the range of signatories. It appeared that this would involve too long a delay in publication, and after consultng the Viceroy and those of my colleagues who are primarily concerned I decided to publish the report at once, with some preliminary indication of the scope of further inquiries to which it points the way. That will very shortly be done, and the next step will be for the committee of Imperial Defence after receiving the Government of Inda's views to examine the report as a whole, in its relation to those wider aspects of military policy which they alone are competent to appraise."

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Lord Reading expressed satisfaction with Lord Birkenhead's full and lucid statement. He emphatically dissented from Lord Olivier's statement that the Constitution was a failure. Lord Haldane suggested that the Committee of Imperial Defence should consider the question of bringing the British and Indian armies into closer relation than at present. Lord Olivier withdrew his motion.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Not the least of factors responsible for improved conditions in India, says "Times," commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech, are the influence of Lord Irwin who has taken a lead in preaching peace between Hindus and Muslims and established a far closer touch with the Indian peasant than any of his predecessors, as also Sir Basil Blackett's masterly handling of her finances. It expresses the opinion that Lord Birkenhead seemed unnecessarily regretful over the absence of properly organised political parties in the Central Legislature, and the fact that Indian politics were still largely affair of personalities, and points out that the evolution of such parties has been a slow process in Britain while in some European States with a century of Parliamentady experience the leaders not principles are suns round which politicians revolve hopes that no long delay will be allowed to elapse between the decision to appoint a Commission before 1929 and the public announcement of its appointment and expresses the opinion that the composition of the Commission should be a small group of men blest with qualities ideal of judges of bench, with capacity for dealing with inordinate divergence of evidence with patience, broad-mindedness and industry. Moreover all must be able to agree since nothing would be gained by the appointment of extremists of various political schools whose contradictory reports would only confuse Parliament and disappoint the most legitimate Indian expectations.

DESTRUCTION AHEAD!

"Morning Post" says Hindu-Moslem difference can never be bridged, and therefore all true friends of India are gravely apprehensive of any further advance on what is wrong road and no little disturbed "by such occasional hinoes as we had from Lord Birkenhead last night, that if only the Indian politician pretended to pay the game for a little while, ten years' limit might be shortened and the new system extended. That way lies destruction."—Reuter Special Service.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN SIND.

UNEASINESS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Mar. 31.

General uneasiness is felt in Karachi at the coommunal situation in Upper Sind which has grown tenser since the Larkhana riots on Tuesday. One reason for this is that sixteen Moslem Conferences have been arranged to take place at Sukkur during the first half of April. Six Hindu Conferences will also be held at Sakkur simultaneously.—A. P.

D-NAMAZ ON ESPLANADE MAIDAIN

Id-Namaz on the Espanade Maidan, opposite Bombay Municipal Office, will begin at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.) on the 3rd or 4th instant, as the case may be. All arrangements for prayer-sheet, waterpot and lotas have been made.

EIGHT-UNIT SCHEME TO GO.

(Continued From page 7.)

stage and upon the military efficiency being maintained throughout. The phenomena of the falling off in the British recruitment, as a result of Indianisation, was liable to occur and the Committee recognising the value to India for, a success of the Indianisation policy itself, of a continued supply of British officers of the same high quality as have served India in the past, regarded it as especially important to maintain the proportion of British recruitment required [illegible]

DEHRDUN COLLEGE EXPANSION.

The Committee accept the view of Sir Malcolm Hailey that within reason, questions of finance should not be allowed to stand in the way of giving effect to their proposals. They make a large number of subsidiary recommendations. The Dehradun College should continue to extend up to about 300 cadets, with the object of producing boys for the Army and Navy. When its expansion is complete, another college on the same lines be opened in some other place. The Government of India should impress on the educational authorities the paramount national importance of reforming the system of education to develop the essential characteristic of an army officer. The present age limit is not to be changed, the ultimate aim being to reduce it to the British standard. Publicity should be pushed with the aid of University authorities and Provincial information bureaus.

NO COMMUNAL PREFERENCE.

The method of selection should be through a competitive test conducted by a single central authority at the Headquarters of the Government of India. No preference should be given to any particular class or community. But the Commander-in-Chief should have the same power as the Army Council has, of nominating candidates not exceeding 20 per cent from among those who qualify but do not stand sufficiently high in the order of merit. The Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, satisfying certain conditions be admitted to the Sandhurst in limited numbers for two years military training. Special educational facilities be provided to the children of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers to have practical chance through Viceroy's Commissions of rising to the King's Commissions. The Committee do not think the time is ripe for the grant of direct Commissions to the students of Indian Universities, but the Officers Training Corps at the British Universities should be thrown open to Indian students of the British Universities, and suitable students among them, be granted direct Commissions in the Army. Fees to be charged at Sandhurst should be within the means of upper and middle class parents, 20 per cent Government scholarships and endowment of scholarships by private generosity are recommended. The Committee further propose that there should be no change in the present rate of pay and allowances, including marriage allowances and that married students and cadets be barred from entering Dehradun College or either of the two Sandhursts.

CASE OF INDIAN STATES.

Dealing with the case of Indian States, the Committee recommend that a certain number of vacancies at the Indian Sandhurst should be reserved for the Indian States wishing at their own expense to send for higher training the officers of their State forces. This would be to the advantage of India as a whole, tending to increase the efficiency of Indian State Forces. The Committee lay particular emphasis on the qualifications of the guardians of the Indian cadets at the British Sandhurst. Of the four appendices to the Report one embodies a scheme of Indianisation in a tabular form and the other reproduces extracts from a lecture at Sandhurst which the Committee are definitely of opinion contains certain passages open to interpretation that Eight-Unit scheme was devised so that no British boy would be liable to serve under the command of an Indian. The Committee do not believe this to be the intention of the Government. The Committee finally refer to the personal knowledge and practical experience of most of its members which had been of great and special value and express special cordial and respectful appreciation of the services of General Skeen whose ripe experience, breadth of mind and sympathetic outlook and patience, courtesy and skill in conducting the proceedings made their task pleasant and facilitated its accomplishment. Tribute is also paid to the work of Mr. Burdon, the only other official member of the Committee and of their Secretary Major Lumby.—A. P.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL"

MOVE TO PROTECT GERMAN INDUSTRY.

COUNTERBLAST TO BRITAIN AND U. S. LAWS

LONDON, March 30.

Berlin.—Government has tabled in the Reichstag the "Anti-dumping Bill" which is a reprisal for similar laws against German goods in Britain and her Dominions and the United States. No specific rates are mentioned, but Government is empowered to increase tariffs as "may be necessary to protect German industry."—Reuter's Special.

A PLEA FOR PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

ultimate goal. In the Cawnpore session, the people of the States declared Responsible Government at their final goal.

A PARTICULARLY HARD LOT.

But while, the British Indians have the means to prepare and work for the achievement of this goal, we in the Indian States are quite helpless, because, we have no measure of self-government in Indian States and no political education is provided for us. It goes without saying that Swaraj cannot be the sole property of the British subjects. That Swaraj will be no Swaraj which does not equally benefit all. The fundamental fact should not be lost sight of, that if the question of Indian States will be kept in abeyance for any length of time, the whole fabric of Swaraj shall suffer. Due importance should, now, be given to the problem of Indian States by the Legislatures and the Indian National Congress.

The princes of India appear to be very anxious about their future because the Constitution of India is going to be shortly revised. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner gave vent to his feelings of anxiety recently at the time of H. E. the Viceroy's visit to his State. H. E. the Viceroy made some remarks at Bikaner and elsewhere regarding the position of Indian princes in the near future. He said that he would respect the integrity of Indian States and the rights of the princes. But it is matter of regret that neither the Maharja nor the Viceroy made a mention of the people of Indian States in their speeches. They scrupulously avoided the question of the introduction of a representative form of Government in Indian States. The Indian princes want to retain their status quo ideal but they seem to defer the cause of their evolution die.'

Considering all the 'pros and cons' of the case, I deem it my duty to urge the necessity of revising the organisation of Indian States already existing in name. I invite the attention of my friend Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma, the General Secretary of the Conference of the People of Indan States to call a meeting of the conference with the sanction of the Executive obtained by a circular or otherwise at Bombay or at any other place at no distant date and to formulate a plan for future action. The most vital points for consideration are the organisation of the Association of the People of Indian States, its policy and its attitude towards the forthcoming Royal Commission.

I appeal to the people of Indian States and their sympathisers to shake off their lethargy and to rise equal to the occasion and to espouse the cause of their downtrodden brethren in Indian States. I appeal to the princes in the name of justice and good government, to give their first thought to the happiness and advancement of their people and to adjust the affairs of their respective States in the light of modern thoughts and ideals in keeping with spirit of the time. I appeal to the better sense of the Government of India to impress upon the princes the necessity of reforms. I appeal to the leaders of thought in British India irrespective of party politics to take up the cause of Indian States in right earnest along with othr problem of the day. And, lastly, I appeal to the Press to give our cause a prominent place in the name of justice and fairplay.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH STEEL.

THE OTHER SIDE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I

Now that the Steel Protection Bill has been passed it is perhaps useful to examine the chief question that arose from it calmly and without heat. One school of political thought objected to preference on principle because it was preference, another to this particular preference because it was British, a third had no particular objection to preference per e but simply because here it was being given for nothing and without adequate return. Probably the best reasoned and the most reasonable objection was that voiced in the speech of Pundit Motilal Nehru himself. What he said was this:—

"Now, if it is true that the scheme of the Bill involves in it the principle of Imperial Preference or preference to Britain as against other countries of the world, I may say here at once that whatever be the advantage of the Bill, whatever boon it may confer upon Tatas or upon the Steel industry of India, either existing now or coming into existence in future, I have absolutely no sympathy with the Bill. I would rather have twenty Tatas go by the Board than consent to a principle which introduces any Imperial Preference or British Preferences into the tariff of our country."

The views of the other party leaders on the point were not quite so definite though for one reason or another they all voted against the Bill with the sole exception of Mr. Jinnah. We shall come to Mr. Jinnah later. Mr. Jayakar said this:—

"Though a politician, I may state clearly that I am not afraid of giving preference to British goods but I do think with all the sincerity I can command that we should agree to give such preference only for an adequate price."

Mr. Jayakar is, therefore, not opposed on principle. He would bargain and he suggested some such bargain as that Britain would withdraw all its soldiers from India in return, which shows that he is under the impression that he has something to bargain with. It is a wrong impression. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was also opposed. But he made one important qualification in his opposition. His own words are given:—

"If continental steel can come into India at a cheaper cost than British steel it is our duty to let it come in except in so far as it competes with Indian steel."

That is a very important qualification and really contradicts the first part of the statement. It is sufficiently plain that for whatever the reason the leaders of the Swarajist and Nationalist parties were entirely opposed to the Bill because in their opinion it favoured British steel.

The other objection taken to the Bill was really of the same nature, though differently expressed. It was the objection that the price of continental steel would be raised and, therefore, dealers such as Mr. Trivedi of Bombay and manufacturers such as Mr. Godrej and Mr. Kirloskar would be unfairly handicapped. The objection and the answer to it are both very clearly expressed in the speech of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The remarks of his quoted below are from the speech in which he finally opposed the passage of the Bill and at the same time delivered a solemn warning to those who voted with the Government by whom presumably he meant Mr. Jinnah and his followers.

"Of course care should be taken to express that the real objection is not against protection. On the other hand we are for protection to such a key industry as this steel industry. Nor do I think that we can overlook the third objection which is equally formidable. The consumers of continental steel would certainly be affected. I do not see why great play should have been made with the word 'middleman'. Middlemen are Indians and they are as much entitled to live in this country and I suppose they have got to get profits. It does not matter to me whether they are consumers, traders or middlemen. All of them have to get justice. I brush aside that argument with the consideration it deserves and it deserves no consideration. But all that I am urging upon the house is to realize that really what we are doing is to kill the Continental steel imports into India because that is what would happen."

It would be interesting if Mr. Iyengar explained how he proposes adequately to protect even a key industry unless he sets out to kill foreign imports.

There remains Mr. Jinnah, the only party leader who supported the Bill. Mr. Jinnah, at any rate said two things which were very noticeable and well worth repeating. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Lalji Naranji and if the house had followed Mr. Naranji's advice the debate would have reached a much higher standard:—

"Sound economics cannot be based on mere sentimentality and emotional arguments are never to be introduced in a discussion of economic subjects. In economics two and two will always make four and it does not matter if the two on the other side is either foreign or Indian."

The quotation is refreshing after such speeches as Mr. Iyengar's. But Mr. Jinnah went further. He dotted the I's and crossed the T's of that particular quotation in the very debate itself. Here is the passage from the official report. Mr. Jinnah is speaking of this preference to which such objection was raised:—

"My friend Pandit Motilal Nehru says it is the thin end of the wedge. Thin end of the wedge or not, if it is for our benefit, if it is sound economically and in the interests of India if you still say that you will not have it (Honourable Members 'No, no, we will not have it') then, Sir, standing here alone I will have it. If it is in the interests of my country, I will have it of it is for the good of India, then I will support the measure and whoever does not support can go into the other lobby."

THREE ISSUE.

Now here the issues are already plain. They are these:—

1. Is this preference at all?
2. If so, is it to the advantage of India?
3. Is it possible to protect Indian steel without affecting the imports of Continental steel?

With regard to the first point, much has been made and written of Mr. Jinnah's support to Government, of the present he has made to the British manufacturer. Let us see what this present actually amounts to. What is this great advantage with which Mr. Jayakar would bargain? It is plain that he thinks he is giving away something very valuable and should get something very valuable for it. The point can be stated very briefly. The differential duties only apply to four classes of steel of which the imports from Britain are at present as follows. The figures are taken not from the Tariff Board report or from the Indian Customs returns but from the bulletin issued by the British National Federation of Iron and Steel manufacturers for December 1926. These gentlemen may be supposed to know their own business:—

Imports into India and Ceylon for the month of December 1926.

Structural	210 tons.
Bars	972 tons.
Plates	322 tons.
Sheets (black)	202 tons.
	2,002 tons.

The preference, therefore, amounts to Rs. 22,000 a month. Those are the figures for the latest month and this includes Ceylon. The total production of finished steel in India is some 35,000 tons a month. The total import of steel into India from abroad, including Britain and the Continent, is some 76,000 tons a month. The share of Britain in respect of these articles on which there is a differential duty is as given above about 2 p.c. of the total for this month of December. Yet the Assembly discussed this important question for nearly a week with the Exchange question and the gold ratio and other matters of burning public importance waiting on the door step and all the currency exports champing at the bit! Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus.

(To be Continued)

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Mar. 31.

Ready prices have dropped by about an anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward prices are unchanged to-day around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The market will remain entirely closed to-morrow being a day from which the Jains ceased going on Palitana on a pilgrimage. Kantas will be inactive also on Saturday being Amavasya of Hindus.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
Shipment March Sh. 17 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/6 per cwt.
S. S. "Clan This" Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Portloe" Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

THE WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Mar. 31.

Disturbed conditions over north-east India caused nearly general rain in Assam. Local rain or snow has again fallen in Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar half an inch, Gauhati 3|4, Silchar 1 1|2, Cherrapunji and Sonamarg 1|4 and Mysore 1.

A fresh western disturbance is feebly affecting Baluchistan and the condition is becoming favourable for dust-storms in North-west India.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Kashmir.—A. P.

ALLOW YOUR SKIN TO BREATHE!

Clogged Pores Ruin Complexions.

Nine out of ten women use some kind of cold cream for the face every day of their lives. They follow this up with a dusting of powder, and their complexions are "prepared" to meet the world. This practice, universally common, clogs the pores of the skin and retards Nature in her efforts to discard the dried-up outer scarf-skin which periodically decays and prevents the new skin underneath from revealing itself Surely no woman imagines that the *same* surface skin lasts her a whole lifetime? Of course, this is not so, for Nature is one continuous cycle of tearing down and building up, and when this is better understood women will cease to obstruct Her in the process of renewal.

Thousands of women whose complexions are the envy of their friends have found in mercolized wax the antidote to this disastrous clogging of the skin. A small quantity massaged into the face and neck before retiring at night will *entirely* remove the accumulations of foreign matter, and dissolve away the old dried-up skin, revealing Nature's *new* one which lies just underneath. First wash the face with warm water, and while it is still damp apply mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers. Ten days or so of this treatment and all dead tissue, wrinkles and blemishes will have disappeared.

SAKLATVALLA & BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(BY MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.)

Mr. Sapurji Saklatvala, who is about to return to England after a most successful tour in India, won golden opinions wherever he went, except at the hands of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which stultified itself by rejecting Mr. Nariman's motion for presenting a civic address to the great Indian Communist member of Parliament. The members of the so-called Progressive Party, evidently aghast at the phenomenal popularity of Sak in India, emptied the vials of their wrath on the devoted head of the renowned Internationalist who has been waging a relentless war against Capitalism and Imperialism for the last thirteen years. An implacable enemy of Capitalism like Saklatvala could not but be the 'bete noire' of Capitalists of the type of Sir Dinshaw Petit. It is a pity that Sak has received the most scurvy treatment at the hands of his own co-religionists, for, those who fulminated against him in the Corporation were all Parsis. They have thought him less worthy of an address than Viceroys and Governors whose names have been associated with the Jallianwalla Massacre, the Bengal Ordinance, the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and other equally unsavoury episodes. Our little great men whose minds could not grasp lofty conceptions and always run in the narrow groove of parochial politics are unable to appraise Sak at his true worth. The magnanimous unselfishness with which he has been toiling, sweating and suffering for the poor, the complete self-abnegation which characterises his stupendous sacrifices in the interest of humanity, the engaging cheerfulness with which he has wedded himself to poverty and eschewed wealth and the pleasures of society and last but not the least the heroic courage with which he faces his political adversaries, are such as evoke admiration even from many of those who do not see eye to eye with him on many political and economic questions. To refuse a simple civic address to such a truly great Indian patriot was hardly worthy of persons who call themselves Progressivists.

AMAZING ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Saklatvala is a man of vast and lofty conceptions, head and shoulders above our so-called Progressivists who cannot but admit that Sak has had the honour of being twice elected as the representative of the labouring classes in the British House of Commons, a most enviable distinction. Mr. Mody said that in the speeches of Mr. Saklatwalla he found not one "intelligible principle." Another Progressivist went one better and denounced Sak as a "fanatic and Bolshevik" and even went the length of using somewhat undignified language by observing that Sak was "not fit to tie the shoe-laces" of certain great men. But in this campaign of denunciation against poor Sak, the most amazing feat was reserved for a Parsi Baronet who said that he could any day get the signatures of six thousand men to vote an address even to Babu Chasmawalla. Sir Dinshaw's obsrevation was an insult to the whole of Bombay public. Does he mean to say that the public of Bombay consists of such unscrupulous men that they would vote an address even to a notorious thief and house-breaker?

A CHAMPION OF OPPRESSED HUMANITY.

Mr. Mody could find not one intelligible principle in Sak's speeches. Had he taken the trouble to study them carefully he would have found that the principles of Democracy immortalised in the passionate writings and speeches of Burke, Bright, and Gladstone have been advocated by Sak with the enthusiasm and vigour which those immortal patriots and orators would themselves have admired. The Liberalism of Dadabhai Nowroji even has been over-shadowed by the Communism of this third Parsi member of Parliament, the boldness of whose views, the brilliance of whose intellect, the magnetic charm of whose voice and the electric thrill of whose masterful oratory, captivate and enthral large audiences. The whole of India has reason to be proud of the man whose name has become a terror to America and all other Governments under whose fostering care Capitalism is allowed to flourish and crush the labouring classes. However despised and hated may be the school of political thought with which Sak has heartily identified himself, one cannot withold from him the just need of praise for the originality of his thoughts and the greatness of his heart which feels so acutely for the distresses of the poor and the down-trodden of the earth without distinction of caste, creed or nationality. Relinquishing all the advantages of birth and fortune, renouncing all the pleasures of this earth, going into voluntary exile from his Motherland for the long period of thirteen years, he fought for the rights of the British labouring classes with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds, and having become the trusted leader of millions of the British poor he twice forced his way into the British House of Commons. It seems the mere mention of Communism and Bolshevism frightens some people out of their wits, who think that Sak is a political Knight errant out for mischief. As a matter of fact, he carries on a righteous fight on behalf of oppressed humanity on the floor of the House of Commons against terrible odds. Opposed practically by almost the whole House, deserted even by his own erstwhile associates of the Labour Party purely through jealousy, hampered at every step by officialdom, he is a single, solitary champion of the poor in the British House of Commons, who, notwithstanding his complete isolation, compels the respectful attention of the House whenever he is on his legs to speak. Surely the annals of the British Parliament do not accord another instance of such intrepid courage and invincible tenacity of purpose. And yet the Progressivists of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the majority of whom are Parsis, refused to vote a simple civic address to Sak. Poor Sak! What a strange irony of fate! But the public of Bombay know how to appreciate a true son of India.

"WORLD'S BEST FIELDER AT COVER-POINT."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. M. P. DASTUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

At a meeting of the Karachi Parsi Institute held lately to pass a resolution about the death of one of the greatest sportsmen of Karachi, the late Mr. M. P. Dastur, it was resolved:—

"That this meeting of the members of the Karachi Parsi Institute expresses its profound regret for the most untimely and tragic death of one of its very popular and prominent members Mr. Manek P. Dastur who it appears, true to his sporting spirits met with a fatal accident in saving a fellowman and died almost instantaneously on the morning of 2nd November 1926."

The deceased had rendered very useful services on the Managing Committee of the Institute for several years. In him the Institute has lost one of its foremost sportsmen, particularly in cricket.

His performance only within a week before his death against the famous M.C.C. team was so splendid that it led the Captain of the M.C.C. team, Mr. Gilligan, remark about our deceased friend that he was one of the finest, if not the finest, cover-points in the world. His batting average of 33 runs taken on 4 innings against the M.C.C. which had some of the greatest bowlers in the world stands first amongst the Parsis and the third amongst the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

ALL INDIA HINDI SAMMELAN OPENED.

BHARATPUR MAHARAJA UNFURLS HINDI BANNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHARATPUR, Mar. 31.

The 17th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan began this afternoon when a large number of distinguished visitors including ladies attended. After the learned speech of Pandit Mayashankarji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in a lucid speech formally proposed Rai Bahadur Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha to preside over the Sammelan deliberations and paid a tribute to his learning and patriotism. Doctor Ambalal of Ajmer supporting Malaviyaji's proposal spoke beautifully and quoted the opinions of numerous European scholars which highly impressed the audience.

The President then stood up amidst deafening cheers and read his speech. The Maharaja of Bharatpur was one of the distinguished guests on the dais.

The ceremony of unfurling the banner of Hindi was performed by H. H. the Maharaja Sahab of Bharatpur who drove in State procession to the flag platform, which was painted with copious Hindi maxims. The Maharaja delivered a beautiful speech, after which the banner was declared unfurled. A procession then moved towards the exhibition grounds where Pandit Malaviya, declaring the Khadi Exhibition open, stated that all people including the Maharajas and Maharanis should spin and wear khadi.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTS' CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Spiritualists' Conference at Hardwar has elected Mr. V. D. Rishi to preside over the Conference to be held on the 4th April on the Rishikul Grounds. Dr. D. C. Biswas of Silchar another famous spiritualist has arrived. The spirit photographs will be exhibited by the aid of magic lantern.

KUMBH FAIR.

FREE TREATMENT TO PATIENTS.

LAHORE, Mar. 31.

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaidya. Proprietor of the Amritdhara Pharmacy has decided to open a Depot at Hardwar Sanar Post Office, from 5th to 15th April where patients will be treated free. Panditjee will himself attend to serious cases when he will be there from 7th to 13th.

A DARING DACOITY.

ROBBED OF CASH AND VALUABLES

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Alipore police have received information that a dacoity of a daring nature was committed in the house of a wealthy merchant of Diamond Harbour during his temporary absence from the house.

A gang of 25 dacoits, armed with swords and other lethal weapons, raided the house, tortured two servants into submission, and having branded and severely injured the mistress of the house, secured the keys of the iron safe.

They decamped with cash and valuable which are said to be of considerable value.

The mistress of the house is lying in a precarious condition.—Free Press.

ID-NAMAZ ON THE MAIDAN.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall deem it great favour, if you would kindly publish the following appeal to the Muslims of Bombay interested in the Open-air Id-Congregation.

Every Muslim knows it well that for Id-prayer it is, according to the traditions of the Holy Prophet, necessary that we should congregate, as far as practicable, in an open maidan. The Holy Prophet used to go out of the city for this purpose. Almost all cities, towns and villages have been following this example. The significance of a large congregation in an open maidan is too clear to require any explanation. Such a congregation would do immense good to Muslims, specially when they present to poor spectacle of a divided house. But, unfortunately, there is no Id-gah in Bombay, the so-called first city in the Indian Empire. It is only for the last three years that the undersigned has, with the help of a few friends and co-workers, obtained the permission of the authorities concerned and held the Id-prayers on the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Bombay Municipal Office.

It goes without saying that this is a very important religious function and must be placed on a firm footing under a strong representative committee. Let me quote here a paragraph from the appeal I made to the public last year through the press.

"With great difficulty and in spite of the opposition of some people I made arrangements for these congregations. The average expenses for Id-ul Fitr (Ramzan-Id) have been about Rs. 225 and for Bakr-Id Rs. 350. The latter in rainy season requiring tents for the congregation. I have met these expenses with contributions from some friends of mine. But you know this is not a personal affair and should never be left with any individual to manage as well as he can. This concerns the Muslim citizens of Bombay and should be in the hands of a permanent Committee. As far as I know the public of Bombay have appreciated my humble efforts. All the important newspapers have taken a lively interest in the matter and published information about the prayers and also photographs of the congregations. So I hope the Muslim public will come forward to help from a representative Committee."

I repeat my previous request but with greater emphasis and earnestness. For I fear, in absence of a well-organized body to look after the work, it may one day come to an abrupt end. Only a month ago on account of the dangerous illness of my father and daughter I had gone home and had to come back simply for this work in spite of two sad bereavements—one is the death of my daughter and other that of a sister. There was the possibility of this work coming to an end even this year. So my appeal to those co-religionists of mine who take any interest in this matter and want that this work should continue is that they should join the congregation in prayer on the Id-day at 8-15 a.m. (Standard Time) and make it a success and also give me their names and addresses, so that, they may be invited when the Committee is formed.

I shall be very much obliged if you and your esteemed contemporaries will, as usual, take interest in the matter and help this cause by writing on its importance.—Yours, etc.,

ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.
Bhindi Bazar.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Standing crops were suffering from lack of water in parts of Thar Parkar and from the effect of frost and adverse winds in Upper Sind Frontier; they were more or less withered away in Ahmednagar except at Shevgaon and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and harvesting of rabi crops were in progress in some places. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per Rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sindh ...	25 to 53
Guiarat ...	24 to 45
Konkan ...	32 to 38
Deccan ...	29 to 51
Karnatak ...	29 to 38

BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, Mar. 31.

The Imperial Bank of India rate on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.—A. P.

(Continued From Column 6.)

bundles corrugated sheets; 1550 galvanized plain sheets.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "Marienfelsr' for Ghent:—120 bales raw cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 50 bales hemp, H. Gooindjee; 25 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S.S. "Ranchi" for London:—5 bundles cat skins, 56 bundles lamb skins, A. A. M. Sawai; 14 bundles fox skins, 1 bundle karsak skins H. A. M. Sawai; 9 bundles carpets, H. A. M. Sawai; 7 bales goat skins, M. Hossein; 4985 cwt. myrabolams, P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. "Circassia" for Liverpool:—100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 2000 cwt. myrabolams, J. Moolchand and Co.; 86 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 24 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 6006 cwt myrabolam, P. Mathradas and Co. Ltd.; 1000 cwt myrabolam, Godhorjee and Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "Scheldestadt" Captain Geoldeer from Java.

S.S. "City of Paris," Captain Williamson, from Karachi.

S.S. "Sado Maru," Captain Taramoto, from Kobe.

S.S. "Bahadur," Captain Gibson from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 1.

S.S. "Kasenga," Captain Richett for Calcutta.

S.S. "Tarantia," Captain Kelly, for Liverpool.

S.S. "City of London" Captain Pareker for Liverpool via Karachi.

S.S. "Cape Ortegal," Captain McMaster for Tuticorin.

S.S. "Clan Murray," Captain Mackie for Antwerp.

S.S. "Margha," Captain Mulne for Karachi.

S.S. "Nirpura," Captain Hepburn for Calcutta.

S.S. "Chakla," Captain Betangh for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 31.

Steamer "Narkunda" for London.

S.S. "Scheldestad:—The steamer "Scheldstad," arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. "Sado Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Bahadur":—The T. M. Company's steamer "Bahadur," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Kasenga":—The F. F. Company's steamer "Kasenga," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Tarantia":—The Graham Trading Company's steamer "Tarantia" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. "City of London":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of London," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Cape Ortegal":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Cape Ortegal," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Clan Murray":—The J. F. Company's steamer "Clan Murray" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a generat cargo.

S.S. "Margha:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Margha," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Chakla":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chakla," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Nirpura":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Nirpura," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer "Maloja" will arrive to-day from London, with the outward mails of the 12th ultimo, a general cargo and 154 passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 31.

S.S. "Elysia" from Manchester, Agents: Graham's Trading Co.:—183 cases and 262 bales cotton; 29 cases cotton and artificial silk; 65 bales and 165 cases cotton yarn; 103 cases and 33 bales cotton piecegoods; 13 bales cotton fents; 20 cases wool tops; 11 cases and 6 cts. looms; 53 bags picking sticks; 175 drums lubricating oil; 100 couplings iron boot protectors; 18 trusses picking bands; 22 cases card clothing; 26 bales packing papers; 23 cases accumulator parts; 14 cases lead plates; 13 cases glass boxes; 4 drums grease; 200 bales old newspapers; 3658 bundles steel baling hoops; 25 trusses cotton wool; 130 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 3,000 bags soda ash.

From Glasgow:—75 cases cotton piecegoods; 208 cases and 100 bales cottons; 86 cases cotton goods; 143 bundles steel bars; 69 cases sewing thread; 108 bales paper; 10 bales printing paper; 200 cases whiskey; 30 cases wine; 130 hds. ale; 95 hds. stout; 75 cases beer; 21 cases marmalade; 23 cases preserved provision; 30 drums sanitary fluid; 40 drums boiler compositor; 11 cases varnish; 10 drums paint in oil; 81 cks. wooden handles; 1536 pieces stone ware jars; 100 pieces C. I. cisterns; 18 boxes latrine pans; 172 bundles galvanized tubes; 12 cases heads; 1954 plates hard spelter; 2500 pieces fire bricks; 200 bags fire clay; 20 bundles corrugated bars; 111 bags bolts and nuts; 70 bags rivets.

From Liverpool:—36 bales paper; 410 bundles galvanized plain sheets; 271 cases, 69 cts. and 48 cks. files; 330 bags sulphate of aluminum; 45 bundles bed steads; 50 cases roofing scrads; 21 cases bolts and nuts; 14 cases sewing thread; 25 cases cotton piecegoods; 54 cases and 86 bales cottons; 50 cases and 25 bundles bath bricks; 100 cases gylcerine; 23 cases toilet soap; 20 d/bags glue; 10 cases hemps; 80 cases candles; 18 bales poollens; 60 bales cotton barn; 25 cases card board boxes; 26 cks tavate of soda; 64 cases biscuits; 12 drums chloride of zinc; 10 cases wood bobins; 17 bundles and cases soap 220 2055 boxes soap; 27 cases brake work; 13 cases plate glass; 120 cases bottles; 160 cases window glass; 401 cases beer; 100 bolls wire netting; 900 drums bleaching cowrs; 1000 bags soda ash; 20 bundles salamonine; salomonias; 55 bundles rice bowls; 2106 cks. china clay; 21 cases cider; 27 cases chocolate and confectionary; 94 bags bolts and nuts; 2220 boxes tin plates; 11 cases P. N. saws; 77 bales cotton; 4220

(Continued In Column 5.)

BEEJBUND

one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes, Kt., Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., F.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried in several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

Stop that backache!

Does your back ache without ceasing? Are you tortured with sharp rheumatic twinges that keep your nerves on the rack? Do you feel old, worn out and discouraged; dull, depressed and irritable? Then you should suspect your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood-filters. If they act imperfectly, your blood is being poisoned and your entire system is absorbing the poisons. It is time to stop and think!—time to take precaution against such danger.

Neglect too frequently leads to rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, stone in the kidneys or bladder, and to dropsy or incurable complaints. Don't delay! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once; they are solely for strengthening weak kidneys, and they will not fail.

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Mild Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed; for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Jumma Masjid.

INSURE YOUR TIME, INCOME & LONGEVITY

BY COOKING YOUR FOOD DAILY
WITH
Dr. I. M. Mallick's (M.A., M.B.,B.L.)
IC-MIC COOKER
Simple to use, handy to carry, Clean & Hygienic.
Over 3 Lacs already in use.
Special terms to Mofussil Customers.
Write for our "Illustrated Catalogue."

Tele: phone No. B. B. 850, grams "ICMICOOKER" Calcutta.

IC-MIC COOKER CO.,
29, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

AGENTS:—MANEKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. "D."

Skin Tortures End

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

CULTIVATORS' PAINFUL PLIGHT

DUE TO "SOWAKARI SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

CO-OP. CONFERENCE AT RAMPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A Taluka Co-operative Conference was held at Rampur a village in the eastern part of Godhra Taluka on the 27th ulto. under the presidentship of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Among those who attended the Conference were Mr. M. R. Desai, District Deputy Collector, Mr. Lavate, Mamlatdar, Godhra, Mr. A. V. Thakar, and other members of the Board of management of the Local Institute, local officials of the Co-operative Department and financing institutions an members of primary societies in the tract.

The Hon. Secretary of the local Institute said that the object of holding the Conference was the removal of various difficulties that retarded the progress of the movement in the tract. He described the painful plight in which the cultivators were placed by the "Sowkari" system of finance, traced the progress of the movement in the tract from the year 1916 and alluded to the several causes which prevented further growth or development of the movement.

RESOLUTIONS.

In all, six resolutions were passed at the Conference. The first resolution urged the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. to appoint an inspector in the tract. The President asked the members and office bearers of primary societies seriously to consider whether they were really willing to invite an outside agency to watch over them, and to expose the defects in working in case they were going wrong. The resolution, however, was unanimously passed.

The second resolution favoured the appointment of group secretaries in the tract and recommended the formation of a Committee of three members, the local inspector of the Bank being one of them, to be elected by the Local Institute for the purpose of constant supervision over the work of the group secretaries. The third resolution emphasized the necessity of fixing normal credits and of financing the members not once or twice in the year as at present, but as and when they are required to be financed. The Conference urged the Kalol Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. to finance the societies through the Godhra City Co-operative Bank, Ltd. which was further requested to undertake the work without any extra remuneration.

The fourth resolution urged the Bank Inspector to help the societies in issuing public notices under Section 24 of Act VII of 1925, so as to facilitate recovery of dues.

The fifth resolution deplored the delay which at present occurs in the registration of new societies. Mr. R. N. Trivedi, the local Auditor, opposed this motion, put forth by Mr. A. V. Thakkar. It was, however, carried by the Conference which demanded a state of things under which a new society may be registered within two months of the date of collecting initial deposits.

In the sixth resolution the Local Institute was requested to organize training classes at some suitable centres in the tract.

After the resolutions were passed Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. M. R. Desai, Dist. Deputy Collector, Mr. Naik, Dist. Ag. Overseer and Mr. R. N. Trivedi, Auditor of the Co-operative Department, spoke on various subjects relating to education, better farming, better business and better living.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. V. L. Mehta then summarised the deliberations of the Conference. He assured the Conference that he would convey to the Board their keen demand for an inspector. He also sympathised with the view that there should be as little delay as possible in the registration of new societies.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE 1924 CENSUS.

INCREASED OUT-PUT.

The first of the preliminary reports on the Census of Production for 1924, published yesterday as a supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal," deals with the Iron and steel trades, writes the "Daily Herald."

Production in pig iron compared with 1907, the year of the previous census, is lower in quantity, the output being 7,345,000 tons as against 10,114,000 tons in 1907, but the value is higher—£35,041,000 against £33,304,000.

But quantity as well as price is higher in 1924 than in 1907, for (1) smelting, rolling, and founding; (2) wrought iron, steel tubes; and (3) tin-plate trade. The values were:—

	1924. £	1907. £
Smelting, etc. ..	149,622,000	80,583,000
Wrot, iron, etc ..	13,446,000	6,548,000
Tinplates ..	19,799,000	7,824,000

OUTPUT PER PERSON.

Interesting figures are given as to the net output for 1924 per person employed (wage-earners and administrative, technical and clerical staff).

For blast furnaces it worked out at £193 per person. For smelting, rolling and founding the figure was £202, and for by-product recovery plants £305.

For the three groups taken together the net output per head in 1924 was £218. In 1907 it was nearly £115.

In the wrought iron and steel tube trade the similar figures were: 1924, £216; 1907, £108. For the tinplate trade the figures were: 1924, £227; 1907, £97.

The numbers of persons employed show that for the blast furnaces, smelting works, rolling mills and by-product recovery works, the wage-earners were fewer—250,222 in 1924 and 246,860 in 1907—while the administrative staff had increased from 14,228 in 1907 to 20,100 in 1924.

For the other two sections the figures were:

		Wage-earners.	Salaried staff.
Wrot. iron and tubes	1924	21,386	2,889
Wrot. iron and tubes	1907	18,907	1,316
Tinplates ..	1924	27,159	870
Tinplates ..	1924	27,154	870

MUCH ADO ABOUT A NUDE.

THE H. G. WELLS GIFT TO TATE GALLERY.

AUTHOR'S PLAINT.

A curious controversy is engaging the art world, writes the "Daily Herald."

It arises out of the presentation to the Tate Gallery, London, by Mr. H. G. Wells, of a picture by Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, the well-known artist.

Mr. Sisley Huddleston, the noted author and journalist, had lent his Paris studio to Mr. Nevinson, and is now protesting against the picture in question on account of the introduction into it of a nude woman on a couch.

A letter to Mr. Nevinson from Mr. Huddleston, printed in the Paris edition of the "New York World", runs:—

"My dear Richard,—You inform me that the large picture of my Paris studio, of which I have the original, has been presented to the Tate Gallery by H. G. Wells.

"It is gratifying to know that work done in my studio and representing my studio has a permanent place in a great London museum. But in the larger picture you have placed a nude on the couch.

"As a painter you have therefore taken liberties with your subject, and in these days of scandal-mongering, when allegations are so lightly made, and are taken so tragically, I think it well immediately to make clear that I have never, as the French say, so much as posed a rabbit in my studio, much less a full-sized naked female model.

"These things may be permitted to artists, but not to writers, and my Paris studio, like most studios nowadays in the French art capital, is a respectable writing man's studio.

"I therefore vigorously repudiate the figure on the couch.—Yours sincerely, Sisley Huddleston."

According to Mr. Huddleston Mr. Nevinson first painted the studio without a nude woman and the picture was placed in the Tate Gallery.

Not sufficiently pleased with the work, however, the artist withdrew the picture and made another, this time with a nude figure on a couch. This picture was bought by Mr. H. G. Wells and presented to the Tate Gallery.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

HUBLI MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 31.

At its general body meeting held yesterday, the Hubli Municipality passed a resolution about giving an address to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Hubli. Hon. Mr. Kambli, President, and Rao Bahadur Valvekar, took keen interest in the resolution. The resolution authorises Mr. Kambli to draft the address.

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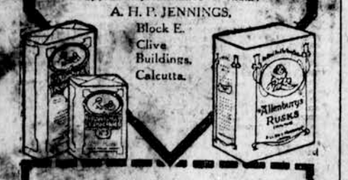

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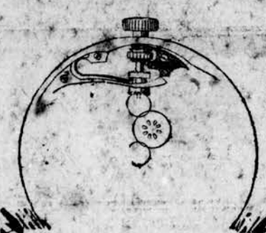

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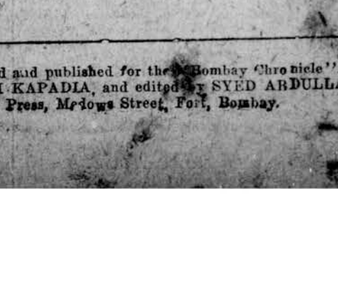

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